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ANICHKIN ASSESSES OUTCOME OF RECENT GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD240304 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In the commentary that follows, our observer Oleg Anichkin examines the outcome of the latest session of the Disarmament Committee in Geneva:

The latest session was on a new and extended basis. Under a decision of the recent special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, the participants have included the delegates of 35 nonnuclear and nuclear countries. Also represented at the meeting was France, which abstained from the Geneva committee session since 1900. The session met in a favorable climate which was generated by the recent Vienna summit meeting between General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and President Leonid Brezhnev and President Jimmy Carter of the United States, during which they signed a new agreement on limiting strategic arms. It's fair to say that the ratification of the agreement and its coming into force will pave the way to new agreements on disarmament and on limiting the arms race.

The Geneva Committee on Disarmament has concentrated on ways of curbing the nuclear arms race and of achieving nuclear disarmament. The majority of the committee members have supported the initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist states which propose talks on ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of the existing stockpiles until they are completely liquidated. Talks on this subject will be continued and it's also intended to make them of a more comprehensive nature, so as to tackle directly the problem of ending the nuclear arms race and banning all nuclear weapons.

The session heard a joint communique on the progress of talks between representatives of the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain, on a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty and on an accompanying protocol on peaceful nuclear explosions. It was noted that the participants have been able to reach some measure of agreement.

The nonalined members of the committee welcomed the Soviet draft of a convention on providing greater security guarantees for the nonnuclear countries. There is steadily growing support in the world for the idea of providing some guarantees for the nonnuclear states, against the USSR or threat of use of nuclear weapons, even despite the opposition on the part of some Western powers. The session also discussed measures designed to halt the development of new types of weapons, including weapons of mass destruction. The committee members welcomed the joint Soviet-American understanding on preparing an agreement to ban the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons. It was noted that there already exists a basis for producing an international agreement which would prevent the development of these weapons in the future. The Soviet and American delegations submitted a joint communique on the progress of their talks on banning chemical warfare. Delegates of different countries stressed the importance of opening without delay debates on this problem, within the framework of the committee, with a view to preparing a convention on banning chemical weapons.

The decisions of the Geneva session, in its new and extended composition, proved that the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are supported by many nations which want to see an end to the costly and dangerous arms race and which want to see practical disarmament. The session marked a step forward on a whole range of issues. The session has proved that a lot can be done for curbing the arms race by combined international efforts. This problem concerns more and more people in all parts of the world, because people realize that keeping up the arms race represents a mounting threat to international peace and security. People realize that building up nuclear and conventional arms can deadlock international efforts to resolve some vital problems facing mankind. The latest session of the Geneva Disarmament Committee has proved its role as a major international forum for discussing and coordinating multilateral agreements on limiting the arms race.

COMMUNITY UNITY, COHESION EVIDENT AT CRIMEA MEETINGS HAILED

LD231357 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Mighty Force of Unity"]

[Text] The peoples of the fraternal socialist community countries are marching confidently forward, achieving more and more new victories on the path of building socialism and communism. As each socialist nation burgeons and the socialist states' sovereignty strengthens, their relations become increasingly close, more and more common elements emerge in their policies, economies and social lives and their levels of development gradually equalize.

The unbreakable combat alliance of the socialist countries' communist parties, the unity of their world outlook, the unity of aims and unity of will constitute, as was emphasized at the 24th CPSU Congress, the fundamental basis of the fraternal peoples' gradual rapprochement, their living soul and the directing, organizing force of their close cooperation. The ties of the fraternal parties and states now present an impressive picture of profound, multifaceted, systematic contacts. The most important place among them is held by the friendly summit meetings--both multilateral and bilateral. They long since became a good tradition. Joint discussion of fundamental problems of domestic and foreign policy by the leaders of the communist and workers parties and of the socialist community states helps to find effective ways to resolve tasks of economic and cultural building and to determine collectively a common line in the international arena.

An important stage on the path of further strengthening the fraternal countries' cooperation in resolving both internal and international tasks was the Crimea meetings and talks of L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania; E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian people's Great Hural Presidium, as well as the talks which L. I. Brezhnev had with J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, during the Soviet party and government delegation's recent visit to Hungary. Having examined the results of the 1979 Crimean meetings, the CPSU Central Committee, as the document published yesterday points out, highly praised and wholly approved Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's activities.

The Soviet people and the working people of the other socialist countries followed the course of the Crimea meetings attentively and perceived with great satisfaction the report that long-term questions of determining significance for the socialist states' long-term cooperation were at the center of attention at these meetings. United in a single friendly family, the peoples of the mighty socialist community are pooling their efforts for the joint resolution of fundamental economic, scientific and technical problems. They are thereby creating a stable base for further economic growth in their national economies.

Problems of international politics occupied a prominent place at the 1979 Crimea meetings. The results of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's meetings and talks with the leaders of the fraternal parties and states once again graphically demonstrated the socialist community countries' unshakable adherence to the policy of peace and peaceful cooperation.

Closely coordinating their foreign policy activites in their most urgent directions, the socialist countries pursue a consistent line of curbing and curtailing the arms race and clearly orient themselves toward easing international tension, supplementing political detente with military detente and supporting the peoples' rights to free, independent development.

It is the conviction expressed by the participants in the Crimea meetings that the signing of the new Soviet-American treaty on the limitations of strategic offensive arms was a major step toward limiting and ending the arms race. At the same time the fraternal socialist countries advocate the consistent realization in full of the provisions of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki, the broadening of measures to strengthen military trust in Europe and the relaxation of the military confrontation between socialist and capitalist states.

This consistent and principled policy of the socialist countries, which was reaffirmed at the Crimea meetings, wholly and fully accords with the interests of all the world's peoples. Under conditions when certain NATO circles are trying to accelerate the arms race, to inflate military spending still more strongly and to deploy new weapon systems in West Europe and when the forces of imperialist reaction are working toward exacerbating the situation in a number of other regions, the firmly expressed will of the socialist states inspires in the hearts of the world's peoples the hope of the possibility of improving the political climate. Of tremendous significance in resolving this task is the need stressed at the Crimea meetings to further strengthen the socialist states internationalist solidarity with all the peoples which have become targets of imperialist and hegemonist pressure. In this connection the Soviet Union's solidarity with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea was reaffirmed and the danger of Beijing's expansionist policy was noted.

The unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties and peoples of the socialist community countries has always been and remains one of the most important conditions for successfully resolving the tremendous tasks of socialist and communist building, curbing the forces of aggression and war and insuring the peoples' security. The 1979 Crimea meetings and talks have been a graphic new demonstration of the mighty, truly irresistible force of this unity and cohesion. This is why they have received such unanimous approval and support from all Soviet people, our fraternal working people in the socialist states and all progressive mankind.

The results of the Crimea meetings and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's indefatigable activities aimed at further strengthening the positions of world socialism and strengthening peace and the peoples' security are also unanimously approved by the servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy. With their military labor in the summer combat training fields, on flights and on sea voyages they are augmenting the might of the beloved homeland. Soviet servicemen see unremitting vigilance and the steady enhancement of combat readiness as their patriotic and international duty. Together with their brothers in arms--the soldiers of the armies of the other socialist community states--they are reliably defending their peoples' revolutionary gains and their creative labor and security.

PAST, PRESENT BRANDS OF ANTI-SOVIETISM COMPARED

LD231321 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Matveyev article under the rubric "The Lessons of World War II": "Time Cannot Be Turned Back"]

[Text] Even figures in the bourgeois world who are hostile to the cause of the world's social renewal acknowledge our epoch as one of rapid shifts and changes. History has never stood still, but it is now moving particularly rapidly. More than half a century ago Winston Churchill, one of the rulers of what was at that time the strongest capitalist state, cherished plans to stifle Soviet power in its "cradle," yet socialism is now a living practice, an impressive reality on a world scale, a system of equal states united within the framework of the mighty socialist community.

The times are gone forever when the pillars of capitalism tried to talk to us in terms of "ultimatums" like those which Lord Curzon specialized in so unsuccessfully in the early twenties, for instance. Also gone forever is the notorious "cordon sanitaire" which Western bourgeois politicians of various hues "worked on" erecting on our country's borders in Eastern Europe for a long time in the twenties and thirties. The so-called "line of nonrecognition" of new socialist regimes has also been thrown onto the rubbish heap of history. The groundlessness of the course adopted by the bellicose circles of imperialism on resolving international problems from a "position of strength" has been fully revealed. Along with the bankruptcy of this course there has been a shift away from cold war to the process of relaxation of tension and the establishment of businesslike cooperation between states regardless of their social system.

The world is moving forward. However, the path of this progressive movement does not lie in an even and straight line but abounds in considerable obstacles and sometimes takes sharp turns. World War II was a very severe trial for mankind. It was a question of whether civilization would survive or not. In the nuclear age it is particularly important to insure that the inevitable historical competition between the two world social systems does not turn into armed dispute and does not lead to interstate conflicts and destructive wars.

It has been 40 years since the fascist aggressors unleashed World War II, which cost the peoples more than 50 million lives. A new world conflict would be immeasurably more devastating. To prevent such a conflict means to heed and assimilate in full the lessons of World War II. The most serious lesson, which provides the key to understanding much that happened in the prewar period and that made it impossible to halt the fascist aggressors in time, was the shortsighted, adventurist desire on the part of the governments of major Western countries--in conditions of the sharp exacerbation of interimperialist contradictions and the intensification of the fascist powers' aggressiveness--to direct that aggressiveness against the land of the soviets. Anti-Sovietism--that most bellicose current in the anticommunist strategy of imperialism--played the most sinister role in the preparation for and unleashing of World War II.

The frenzied fuehrer and his subordinates only had to repeat hackneyed incantations on enmity toward communism and the Soviet Union to get away with any encroachment on the foundations of peace and security, any act of piracy. The more the Nazi bosses indulged themselves, the more feverishly the Western capitals worked on plans for a broad deal with the aggressors in order to push them against the Soviet Union.

The culmination of this game with the fate of peace was the shameful deal between the British and French governments, with the support of U.S. reactionary circles, and the fascist powers in Munich in the fall of 1938, which brought in its wake the Hitlerite occupation of Czechoslovakia. [paragraph continues]

The initiators of this policy calculated that, after entrenching itself in central Europe, Nazi Germany would then move against the USSR.

As is known, events did not go the way the aggressors' accomplices had planned. Encountering the Western powers' stubborn sabotage of its efforts to create a front to rebuff the aggression, our country was forced to insure its security interests by other means--the nonaggression pace with Germany. Valuable time was gained, and in the Great Patriotic War against the fascist German aggressors the Soviet people broke the back of the aggressors' and crushed Hitler's reich.

In passing a stern sentence on fascism history also held up to shame those who, in the name of shameless anti-Sovietism, flirted with fascism, encouraged it and gave direct material assistance to the formation of the Wehrmacht. These lessons of history should be recalled today by those circles and forces in the world which are again trying to vaunt anti-Sovietism as an instrument of their bellicose designs which threaten the foundations of peace and security.

In words and propaganda, the initiators of this policy conceal it behind demagogic appeals: "resistance to the military threat," "struggle against hegemonism" and so on and so forth. But in actual fact, as in the thirties, attempts are being made to prevent collective steps, agreed by governments, toward the peaceful settlement of international disputes, the elimination of existing and potential hotbeds of war and the ending of the arms race. The tactics of incitement used by these circles are of a particularly provocative nature.

While appeals couched in a provocative, anti-Soviet spirit are sent to the West from Beijing, incantations in the same vein are sent to Beijing in return from certain "obsessed" people in the camp of imperialist reaction.

Indeed, the statements now being made by certain high-ranking Chinese figures echo almost word for word what was prepared in Goebbels' kitchen. "The USSR's designs are the delimitation of Africa and the encirclement of Europe...." These words were uttered last March by Li Xiannian, vice premier of the PRC State Council, in an interview for Japanese journalists. Another example: "At our gates is a common enemy whose capital is Moscow...." Those are the words of British Chief of Defense Staff Cameron, uttered in a speech to Chinese servicemen during his visit to the PRC in May 1978.

It is evidently a question of an unconcealed mutual goading and incitement against a third party, whose initiators themselves are not rushing into battle, for obvious reasons, but would like Beijing to galvanize the other side in the desired direction: Beijing is spurring on extreme rightwing forces in the West, and they in their turn are spurring on Beijing.

Of course, the lovers of such mutual bellicose "encouragement" on an anti-Soviet basis do not have the same opportunities today as they did in the thirties. First, the correlation of forces in the world is now such that it strikes at the root of any designs on the part of anti-Soviet circles to undermine the positions of our country or the other socialist community countries in the international arena. Second, as regards the West, people at a high government level there are very wary about such provocative appeals. In the thirties the playing of the "fascist card" was elevated to the status of state policy in the West. It is another matter today. It is certain individuals in the West's big bourgeoisie adhering to extreme rightwing views who are calling for such a course.

Many prominent figures in the United States, the FRG, France and Britain speak of the risks which accompany such a course. Senator A. Stevenson Jr stated that "it would be a serious mistake for the United States to think it can gain any advantage from tension between the PRC and the USSR." America's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR recently wrote of the "centuries-old Chinese game of setting one foreign power against another." London's THE OBSERVER indicated that these tactics on Beijing's part are "not achieving their goal" but are, on the contrary, "making the most cautious elements in America and Japan, whose help China is relying on in implementing its modernization plans, think again."

Finally, among the factors which doom these designs to inevitable failure are the kindly feelings [chuvstva simpatiy] toward our country on the part of broad strata of the Chinese people--feelings which cannot be erased by any "purges" or persecutions. Reports from the PRC testify to the appearance in Beijing and other cities of wall posters appealing for the restoration of the traditional Soviet-Chinese friendship.

The fact that anti-Sovietism is historically doomed does not make it less dangerous in today's world. It was hardly accidental that the ballyhoo in the United States over "playing the Chinese card" was accompanied by preparations in the PRC for the attack on Vietnam, and later by the start of the aggression itself. And at the same time the incitement of the anti-Vietnam campaign in the PRC took place against the background of the intensification of anti-Soviet propaganda there. Its directors clearly wanted to make the circles of imperialist reaction realize that the "punitive action" being undertaken had broader international aspects corresponding to those circles' aspirations. The speculation on anti-Sovietism was intended to insure a favorable reaction in the West to Beijing's unconcealed hegemonism in Southeast Asia.

Some people took the bait. Washington reacted to the PRC's aggression against Vietnam with statements on U.S. "noninterference," statements so customary for politicians in Washington and London in the thirties, when acts of international piracy were taking place in other regions of the world.

And with what zeal those official departments in Washington and certain other Western capitals took up the slander campaign launched by Chinese propaganda around the "refugees from Vietnam." Beijing's actions in this connection are no less indicative than the direct aggressive acts against Vietnam. As early as May 1970 the French journal COURRIER DE POLITIQUE ETRANGERE wrote that the "problem of the numerous Chinese communities abroad and their subordination to Beijing has been studied exstensively by Mao Zedong's employees, who thoroughly analyzed documents relating to the policy of the German Third Reich supporting the notorious theory according to which the territory where even a single German livesoor the land on which he lived are the lebensraum of the German Empire."

"Ethnic Germans"--"Volksdeutsche"--who were citizens of other countries were used as an internal subversive force to clear the way for the Nazi occupation of those countries. The shrill campaign launched in Berlin in 1937-1938 in "defense of the Sudeten Germans" in Czechoslovakia was in effect aimed against that country's very independence.

Article 54 of the new PRC Constitution declares that "the state protects the proper rights and interests of Chinese living abroad and members of their families living in China." But how are these "proper rights" interpreted? London's NEW STATESMAN pointed out in its 20 July issue this year that if Vietnam agreed to the demands made by the Chinese side with respect to ethnic Chinese who are Vietnamese citizens, "all the Huaqiao in Vietnam would logically come under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Constitution." [paragraph continues]

In that case, the journal goes on, "Cholon (former name of a suburb of Ho Chi Minh City) and the control of the rice regions of the Mekong delta would fall into foreign hands and become extraterritorial regions such as the European colonial powers foisted on the main Chinese cities." Let us add that this was in the last century.

In another article published in the same London journal John Pilger, employee of THE DAILY MIRROR newspaper, who recently visited Vietnam, noted that the refugee problem in Southeast Asia is the "product of the U.S. racist war against Vietnam, and also the recent attempts by China to subjugate the Vietnamese." What he saw on Vietnamese soil showed him that there are regions where the holes made by bombs--American and Chinese--merge in a single, continuous crater. The aim of the campaign unleashed in the PRC and the West around the "refugees" lies, in the author's words, in "justifying the American war in Vietnam and inspiring faith in other, similar adventures." It looks, Pilger observes, as if the newsreel has started to run backward....

Yes, there are forces in the world which dream about such a "backward" course of history. You can turn back the hands of the clock, but time will run forward just the same--and only forward. So it is with history. It cannot be turned back, cannot be returned in the manner desired by those who fear the changes taking place in the world and campaign against them. These warriors will find themselves in the backwoods of history.

COMMENT ON PALESTINIAN DEBATE AT UNITED NATIONS

LD231409 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary entitled: "Once More About the U.S. Attitude on the Palestinian Question"]

[Text] The UN Security Council will resume its debate on the Palestinian question today. We would like to recall that the debate on this urgent issue began last month but was suspended at the request of the United States, which tried this time too to postpone the discussion, but to no avail. Members of the Security Council will debate a draft resolution which calls for granting the Palestinian people the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state. This resolution is being categorically opposed by Israel and the United States, and following the Camp David collusion, by official Cairo, too.

It is noteworthy that President as-Sadat yesterday reiterated that the Camp David agreements stipulate the solving of the Palestinian question. Therefore, as he put it, there is no need for making any new resolutions about this issue within the framework of the United Nations. Observers are of the opinion that As-Sadat's statement reaffirms that Cairo fears the new diplomatic activity which is apt to consolidate the international positions of the PLO, as being the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Egyptian president is opposing the PLO with more enthusiasm, and thus is allying himself totally with the Israeli aggressor and his U.S. protectors.

The U.S. President's advisers for foreign affairs held a special meeting on the eve of the Security Council debate. The meeting was chaired by Vice President Mondale, who is currently responsible for U.S. policy in the Middle East. President Carter's advisers were unanimous in pointing out that the United States should abandon its expected initiative at the United Nations. It was expected that their delegate (the U.S. delegate) will submit a substitute draft resolution for the Arab draft resolution. It was also expected that the U.S. draft resolution would include several empty and sweet words for the Arabs, in Washington's opinion.

However, the U.S. administration did not manage even that. Washington intends to use its veto with regard to the Arab resolution on the Palestinian question which members of the Security Council will begin to debate once again today. Observers of major U.S. newspapers are of the view that the U.S. veto will create a strong reaction in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other so-called moderate Arab states. Therefore, according to the New York TIMES, the United States will try to compel the Arab states to present a draft resolution which does not conflict with the Camp David accords. In other words, Washington intends to obtain, even indirectly, the Arab countries' approval of the unilateral collusion which totally ignores the question of regaining the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the sacred right to establish an independent state.

It is impossible that the Arab states will change their negative attitude toward the Camp David collusion. The New York DAILY NEWS is of the opinion that if the United States resorts to the veto at the UN Security Council, the Arabs will consider that as another proof that Washington does not want to do anything in the Middle East without being in agreement with Israel's policy.

SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN KABUL 24-27 AUGUST

Federov Comments

LD231826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] An international conference of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan opens in Kabul tomorrow. Here is Academician Federov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, who heads the Soviet delegation to this forum:

This conference is being held at the initiative of the World Peace Council. Taking part in it will be about 120 delegates from 60 countries--representatives of wide circles of the peace-loving public. They are assembling in Kabul in order to discuss questions of giving all-round support to the people of Afghanistan in its struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, against internal and external reaction.

I would like to note that Afghan-Soviet friendship and equal cooperation based on respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs already has a 60-year-long history. After the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan these ties of friendship and all-round, equal and mutually advantageous cooperation have become even closer and firmer.

Clear confirmation of these strengthening links was the visit to our country last December by the party-government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with Comrade Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, and his talks with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

All Soviet people are following the successes of the Afghan revolution with warm sympathy. We can already see the successful implementation of the First 5-Year Plan for the development of the national economy of Afghanistan, we can see how much the revolution has given to the Afghan people. And it is also clear to us that the successes of the new Democratic Afghanistan are not to the taste of its enemies. It is precisely for this reason that the intrigues of reactionary circles which are striving to weaken the republic are becoming more acute. That is why the Soviet public and the progressive forces of other countries are coming out resolutely against interference in the affairs of the Afghan revolution, against the plots and subversive activities of internal and external reaction.

Delegations' Arrival

LD232140 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kabul, August 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Ravil Musin reports: More than 100 delegates from 60 countries and international organizations arrived today in Kabul on the eve of the conference of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan which will be held in the Afghan capital from August 24 to 27. Among them are delegations of peace champions from Angola and France, Vietnam and Jordan, Venezuela and Portugal, Indonesia and Cyprus, the Soviet Union and Cuba and many other countries from all continents. They will take part in the international conference convened on the initiative of the World Peace Council.

Flags of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the World Peace Council are flying at the International Kabul Airport. The dove of peace is featured against the blue background of flags of the World Peace Council. People from all parts of the world were met by leaders of the Afghan Committee of Peace and Solidarity, representatives of the Afghan public, members of the Secretariat of the World Peace Council who arrived earlier in Kabul.

The delegates who arrived for the forum expressed the striving to fight for peace, for security in the world. They resolutely support the just struggle of the Afghan working people to build new society free from man's exploitation by man.

A TASS correspondent had conversations at the airport with some participants in the conference. "Soviet peace champions, together with other peace fighters arrived here today to take part in the international conference of solidarity with the Afghan people convened on the initiative of the World Peace Council," said the head of the Soviet delegation, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee Academician Yevgeniy Fedorov. "We are glad to meet our Afghan friends who made the revolution more than a year ago, the revolution that already now is bearing good fruit for the Afghan people. We are convinced that the conference will serve the cause of peace, of support of the Afghan people in its struggle for glorious future".

OPENING OF UN FORUM ON SCIENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

LD231419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Dispatch by correspondent I. Melnikov: "Urgent Problems"]

[Text] Vienna, 20 August--The Austrian capital, which 2 months ago acted as host to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter who signed the SALT II treaty, is now the venue for a major international meeting. Today in Vienna's Stadthalle over 4,000 delegates from practically all the world's states assembled for the UN conference on science and technology for development. It is being attended by delegations from the Soviet Union, the Ukrainian SSR and Belorussian SSR.

The very fact that this forum is being held indicates how firmly convinced the peoples, statesmen and politicians in countries big and small are of the effectiveness of detente, cooperation and joint efforts in solving world problems. Today scientific and technical achievements are an important factor in social development and it is no accident that mankind is turning more and more to the rapidly growing arsenal of scientific knowledge and technical skills in its quest for rational solutions.

The job of the Vienna conference convened by the United Nations is to outline and make as generally accessible as possible mankind's achievements in the sphere of its interaction with nature and the use of energy, raw materials, food or water resources.

The topical significance of the Vienna conference was stressed by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim when he opened it. The conference participants were cordially welcomed by Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. Then the greetings messages sent to the conference by A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and a number of other heads of state and government were read out.

After the election of the conference is leading organs and officials the delegates began listening to the reports.

Austrian Science and Research Minister Hertha Firnberg, who was elected conference chairman, said in conversation with your PRAVDA correspondent:

"The UN conference is only just entering its working stage, it will gather momentum over the 10 days of discussions. There is every reason to believe that the work which these 4,000 minds will advance in the Stadthalle will be fruitful, broad in scope and worthy of its humane goals. It is a gratifying fact that mankind is beginning to embark on the solution of world problems on a joint basis, using the experience of big and small countires and pooling their efforts. I must note here the role of the Soviet Union which has a mighty economic potential and great experience in the solution of large, scale tasks."

MORE ON KHABAROVSK PACIFIC OCEAN CONGRESS

USSR Government Greetings

LD231547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To the participants in the 14th Pacific Ocean Scientific Congress:

Ine USSR Council of Ministers welcomes the participants in the 14th Pacific Ocean Scientific Conference who have gathered in Khabarovsk. The extensive program of the congress devoted to topical scientific and practical problems and its theme "The Pacific Ocean's Natural Resources for the Good of Mankind" are of deep concern to the world public.

As a Pacific Ocean power the Soviet Union is interested in contributing to the expansion of research into the scientific problems of the Pacific Ocean and adjacent areas and promoting the growth of the peoples' well-being.

The Pacific Ocean region, in which around one-half of the world's population lives, has an important part to play in the destiny of the planet as a whole. It contains incalculable mineral and biological riches, it is an important international shipping and fishing area and it exercises a great influence on the formation of our planet's climate and the state of the environment. All its resources must serve mankind as a whole and the goals of progress and creation. Naturally, the aforementioned tasks can only be solved under conditions of peace and international security.

The Soviet state's consistent, peace-loving policy contributes to strengthening genuinely equal political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation among the countries in the Pacific zone.

Soviet scientists have joined forces with scientists in many other countries in the research field and in opening up the natural resources of the Pacific area, thus making an ever-increasing contribution to developing international cooperation and solving topical scientific problems.

We express confidence that the congress' work will be an important stage on the path of broadening this cooperation and will contribute to further strengthening mutual understanding among peoples. We wish the participants in the 14th Pacific Ocean Scientific Congress successful and fruitful work.

Pollution Discussed

LD220916 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Khabarovsk, August 22, TASS--At their plenary meetings the attendees of the 14th Pacific Scientific Congress, now being held here, express special concern over the pollution of the world ocean and specifically of the Pacific Ocean.

Man's economic activities and its effects on the ocean cause changes in a number of major characteristics and properties of the world ocean. The investigations carried out by the Soviet State Institute of Oceanography in the northeast Atlantic in 1977 revealed, for instance, considerable concentrations of DDT and its derivatives.

The presence in water of highly toxic metals, especially mercury, zinc and copper, reduces the ability of fishes to resist infection and leads up to epidemic diseases. Moreover, toxic metals dumped together with industrial waste, have a direct effect on chromosomes, causing genetic changes in marine organisms.

All these problems, say speakers at the congress, as well as problems of utilization of the resources of the Pacific Ocean cannot be solved by the efforts of one or even several states. They call for global cooperation.

A powerful scientific and technical base has been created in the Soviet Union for the study of the world ocean and the part of it called the Pacific. In their papers presented to the congress Soviet scientists express willingness to share their experience with the scientists of other countries and to continue to make their contribution to the protection of the world ocean.

REASONS FOR MONDALE'S VISIT TO PRC, HONG KONG EXPLORED

LD241016 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0933 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington--U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale is leaving today by air for the PRC. After touring China, he will visit Hong Kong and Japan.

In official White House circles, great significance is attached to Mondale's visit to Beijing, where he will have meetings with Hua Guofeng, premier of the PRC State Council, Deng Xiaoping, deputy premier of the State Council, and other eminent persons. Here attention is drawn to the fact that this is the first such high level visit by an American leader since the restoration of diplomatic relations between the United States and PRC.

According to statements by people accompanying Walter Mondale, most attention at the Beijing talks will be devoted to matters of a military-political nature. Apart from problems of bilateral relations, the situation in the Near East, Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean, and aspects of the energy problem will be discussed.

The people accompanying the vice president, in talking to correspondents, evaded giving any explanation of the U.S. position regarding the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict, though they did not conceal Washington's hostile attitude to Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Attention is drawn to the fact that during his stay in Hong Kong, Mondale is to visit the aircraft carrier Midway, that is participating in a show of force by the U.S. Seventh Fleet off the Vietnam coast which is being undertaken under the pretext of "assistance" for refugees.

The vice president and party also intend to acquaint themselves on the spot with the latest measures of the Beijing authorities in the field of economics, in order to clarify the possibilities for developing commercial relations between the two countries. As is known, the bright hopes previously entertained by American monopolies for great increase in trade with China have faded considerably. The trade agreement between the United States and PRC was initialled in May but will only be presented to Congress at the end of this year or the beginning of the next. In congressional circles, the ratification of the agreement is being made dependent on the achievement of an understanding on limiting Chinese textiles imports to the United States, but negotiations on this question are deadlocked.

On the whole, official White House circles do not expect that Walter Mondale's trip to Beijing will lead to any sudden breakthrough in American-Chinese relations. It is thought more likely that it will serve as the culmination of the second stage in the normalization of relations between the United States and the PRC and will lay the foundations for the development of these relations in the eighties. The visit is also a kind of prelude to the visit by President James Carter to Beijing, due next year.

CONGRESSMAN WOLFF'S VISIT, TALKS IN MOSCOW DESCRIBED

LD231459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A group of members of the U.S. House of Representatives headed by L. Wolff, chairman of the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, had a conversation at the USSR parliamentary group [headquarters] 20 August.

The following participated in the conversation from the Soviet side: A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; USSR Supreme Soviet deputies, and other officials.

V.P. Ruben noted that meetings between the two countries' parliamentarians and congressmen have been held on a regular basis recently. They allow the exchange of views on questions of mutual interest and the explanation of respective positions. As a rule, these meetings are governed by the desire to improve relations between the two countries, the importance of which cannot be doubted, particularly at the present.

We are here to discuss with USSR parliamentarians a wide range of questions concerning bilateral relations and also international problems, L. Wolff said. We hope our visit will expand and deepen the process of mutual understanding and sincerity in the relations between the two countries. The deepening of cooperation between the USSR and the United States will contribute to the cause of peace, he stressed.

During the conversation both sides noted with satisfaction that Soviet-American relations have recently been developing in a positive direction, primarily in connection with the constructive results of the Vienna meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter. The conclusion of the SALT II treaty imparts momentum to the solution of other important questions in the disarmament sphere and creates a more favorable atmosphere for progress and for examination of matters relating to bilateral relations and regional problems.

At the same time, the Soviet side drew attention to the negative tendency to increase military budgets in the United States and NATO countries. This approach, the Soviet side believes, contradicts the spirit of the agreements reached in Vienna.

Concerning Asian and Pacific Ocean problems, the Soviet representatives noted that the USSR is sincere in its desire to strengthen security in this region and to develop equal, mutually advantageous cooperation among all states. The Soviet Union is ready, the Soviet representatives stressed, to cooperate with the United States on an equal, fair basis, without detriment to other countries, in the quest to solve Asian and other problems.

The congressmen expressed the view that the improvement of Soviet-American relations is of great importance in terms of the overall development of the international situation in the direction of greater security and stability.

The conversations will be continued.

The U.S. congressmen laid a wreath on the grave of the unknown soldier at the Kremlin Wall. They observed a minute's silence in memory of the Soviet troops who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism and for the sake of lasting peace on earth.

Delegation Leaves for Leningrad

LD231015 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A group of congressmen of the United States House of Representatives, led by the chairman of the Sub-Committee for Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee Lester Wolff, which is visiting the Soviet Union, has left Moscow for Leningrad. On the eve of their departure the congressmen had talks at the Institute of Oriental Studies and the Countries of the Far East of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and at the public health ministry and communications ministry of the Soviet Union.

PRC SEEKS TO 'SPLIT' NONALINED MOVEMENT FROM SOCIALISM

LD231215 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 23, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Timoshin writes:

As the day of opening of the sixth nonaligned summit conference in Havana is drawing closer, ever more clearly apparent are becoming the objectives of Beijing, which in all evidence is out to "saddle" this progressive and prestigious movement and place it at the service of its great power interests. Past is the time when the Chinese rulers openly disregard the movement, describing it as a "new Munich". Today they are declaring themselves "invariable and consistent champions" of the movement.

Addressing the recent session of the National People's Congress of China, Chairman of the Communist Party of China CC Hua Guofeng spoke of "great respect" allegedly shown in Beijing to the policy of nonalignment and independence pursued by the countries participating in the movement.

But all this, however, is no more than putting a good face in a bad game. Much in the behavior of the Chinese in the world arena, in their attitude to a whole number of nonaligned states causes doubt, as regards Beijing's sincerity.

Is not the "right" arrogated by Beijing to "punish" those who refuse to obey the Chinese diktat a high-handed challenge to the whole movement and each individual nonaligned country? Once the Chinese leaders used this brigand "right" in their perfidious attack against Vietnam. Nobody can guarantee that the Beijing hegemonic rulers will not try again to punish Vietnam, or some other nonaligned countries whose policy is for some reason disliked by Beijing. The incessant Chinese threats against Vietnam, Cuba, Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan, are a source of concern for the world public.

Of great danger for the nonaligned countries and the whole movement is the Maoist concept of "struggle against the hegemony of the two super-powers", which Beijing is trying to impose as almost an ideological basis for nonalignment.

In drawing closer with the imperialist powers, Beijing is throwing away its anti-imperialist camouflage and openly seeking a reorientation of the nonalignment movement from anti-imperialist to anti-socialist.

Chairman Hua Guofeng declared from the official rostrum of the National People's Congress that the "main source of war in the present-day world is...the Soviet Union." Proceeding from it, he called for a fight against "Soviet hegemonism" as the "main enemy". As far as the other superpower, the USA is concerned, it, according to Beijing, is on the defence, and therefore constitutes no danger at all. Moreover, the Chinese leader urged the developing countries and the developed capitalist states to set up something like a united front with U.S. imperialism as an ally for struggle against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The metamorphosis of the "classical" Maoist "superpowers" concept is graphic example of the unprincipledness and pragmatism of the Beijing theoreticians. It is in essence under cover of this slightly renewed postulate that the Beijing leaders have launched a most dangerous act of sabotage against non-alignment! They are out to split the movement from world socialism, its natural ally in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism.

But the healthy forces making the backbone of the non-aligned movement will be able to foil this Beijing's act of sabotage, to uphold the unity of their ranks and strengthen them in the struggle for the lofty ideals of the nonaligned movement--for a lasting peace and security of peoples.

SENATOR JACKSON'S PRC VISIT REPORTED ON

LD232326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksey Sokolov and Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] According to a cable transmitted by the XINHUA agency, this morning Vice Premier of the PRC State Council Deng Xiaoping received American Senator Jackson, who is in Beijing. The meeting lasted more than 2 hours. At it the sides exchanged opinions concerning the question of Sino-American relations, the situation in Indochina, the problem in the Near East and other international questions. This is the third trip by Jackson, known for his reactionary views, to China. This time he has visited Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia, that is, territories which adjoin the border of the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic.

Also attracting attention is the list of questions which the senator discussed with Deng Xiaoping. After all, it is precisely the question on the situation in Indochina upon which there exists a surprising unanimity between Beijing and Washington. With the silent agreement of America, China began the aggression against Socialist Vietnam. Together they whipped up the ballyhoo about the so-called Indochinese refugees. A certain proximity in positions also exists between Washington and Beijing in their approach to the Near East problem. If one takes into account the close links between Senator Jackson and the military-industrial complex of the United States, then one must consider that in the meeting with Deng he has acted far from as a private individual.

PRC-BASED 'DEMOCRATIC VOICE OF KAMPUCHEA' EXPOSED

LD231101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Ilinskiy article under the rubric "Slanderers on the Air: "Beijing Radio Saboteurs"]

[Text] More than 7 months ago, at 1000 on 7 January 1979, the radio of the Pol Pot regime fell silent forever in Phnom Penh. The power supply was still on and the tape recorders and transmitters still operating when the radio center was occupied by detachments of patriots.

Three female terrorists in the black clothes of (Soansroks)--agents of Pol Pot's secret police--failed to destroy the station. Returning submachinegun fire, they climbed through a gap in the fence and departed in the direction of the Mekong. They were to have laid explosives and blown themselves up together with the radio center and soldiers of the liberation army.

That is how the radio station was saved, and soon the voice of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, which had taken over state power in full, was heard from there.

From 7 through 12 January the patriots' radio service took bearings on certain signals emanating from a few portable radios belonging to scattered units of the Pol Pot cutthroats.

Signals were emitted most frequently by a radio in the region of Ta Sen, 10 km from the Thai border in Battambang Province. But in late March the patriots defeated this hornets' nest of forest bandits, too. All the radio facilities discovered indicated that they were used mainly to receive instructions from across the border, and also for sending urgent requests for assistance.

However, from approximately 15 January 1979 the call signs of a new radio station suddenly appeared on the air--a station calling itself the "Voice of Democratic Kampuchea." Who is using it to transmit slanderous attacks against socialist countries and misinformation regarding the true situation in Kampuchea and Vietnam?

It soon became clear that the radio station has nothing to do with Kampuchea and is Beijing's doing. It was clear that this radio station could not be operating from Kampuchean territory. All the country's cities were liberated as early as the first half of January, and the bandit remnants had neither the resources nor the opportunity to carry out radio broadcasting.

I remember the paradoxical statement made by that radio station when it had just begun broadcasting: "Units of Pol Pot supporters have seized the city of Kompong Speu." And this was said on the very day that organs of people's revolutionary power were created in Kompong Speu City! And here are some other "truthful" reports. "Phnom Penh's Pochentong Airport was shelled by Pol Pot artillery," the radio station reported. In fact, on that day a group of foreign journalists from nine countries was at the airport and witnessed the latest lie. One of the journalists called this lie a "Beijing canard."

"In analyzing the broadcasts from this radio station," (Chey Safon), director of SPK, the Khmer Telegraph Agency, told me, "it is easy to see what the main aims are of this espionage and sabotage voice of Beijing, aimed at world public opinion and at neighboring countries. First, the Maoist propagandists still harbor a glimmer of hope that they will be able to keep up the spirits of the surviving Pol Pot gangs wandering the forests. Second, they count on continuing to deceive public opinion by falsely asserting that Pol Pot's Kampuchea is still not done for. Life demonstrates the opposite. On Khmer soil there can be no return to the darkness of the Maoist experiment, no return to the Pol Pot regime...."

What is the so-called "Voice of Democratic Kampuchea" radio station? It is known with certainty that it broadcasts from the south Chinese province of Yunnan and is located near Kunming City, whence the radio stations of various pro-Maoist groupings from certain Southeast Asian countries have been broadcasting for many years and from where the Chinese radio saboteurs also broadcast to India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

Approximately 200 highly secret employees work at the Kunming radio station. Recruits enlisted by the Maoists for work on the radio station are thoroughly examined. Many possess Chinese documents and have Chinese names.

The radio center which is the source of the broadcasts flooding the air with Maoist poison is located, it is said, 30 km from Kunming and is a forbidden zone surrounded by a high fence and barbed wire. PRC Army subunits stand guard outside the fence. Inside the zone security forces carry out control and guard duty. Only Chinese who have undergone special training and have to do with the security service are admitted to the transmitters.

The radio station is headed by a certain Ieng Thirith--one of the grande dames of the former pro-Maoist Pol Pot regime, and to be more precise, Ieng Sary's wife.

Ieng Thirith is guilty of many bloody crimes. It was with her participation that all the main workers at the Phnom Penh radio station who remained in the city after 17 April 1975 were wiped out. In the Pol Pot government Madam Ieng Thirith contrived to obtain a ministerial portfolio. At the same time she remained the virtual chief of the Pol Pot radio station. Like her husband, Ieng Sary, after fleeing Phnom Penh Ieng Thirith provided herself with Chinese documents, This is the "personality" who heads the "Voice of Democratic Kampuchea" espionage and sabotage radio center--the poisonous and lying voice of the pro-Maoist rabble.

The radio station has two 500-kilowatt transmitters which operate simultaneously in the event of the transmission of particularly important Chinese documents. All the main materials for the radio station are prepared in Beijing and only relayed from Kunming. Thus all the political work is in the hands not of the puppet Ieng Thirith but of the Beijing special services. Other so-called independent radio stations broadcasting from Kunming to Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and other countries in that geographical region "operate" in accordance with the same scheme.

What are the tasks of these radio stations? First, to relay Beijing propaganda materials. Second, to serve as a base for transmitting misinformation to specific areas. Third, these radio stations' programs are used for transmitting coded orders to underground pro-Maoist groups in Southeast Asian countries.

That is what lies behind the broadcasts of the radio station which hypocritically calls itself the "Voice of Democratic Kampuchea." This station has nothing to do with the Kampuchean people. The Beijing radio saboteurs are on the air.

PRC SENDS 'COOLIES' ABROAD TO EASE UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

LD230655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent report under the rubric "The Press Testifies": "The Chinese Coolies Return"]

[Text] Vienna, 16 August--"China is selling workers," "hundreds of thousands of Chinese will be hired abroad." Reports have appeared under such headlines in the Austrian press on the fact that the Italian Industrial Reconstruction Institute and the PRC state construction company have concluded an agreement on supplying Western firms with a Chinese labor force. It appears from the publications that about 400,000 Chinese will be sent to a number of West European countries for work on roads.

"The time of the Chinese coolies abroad is returning," a VOLKSSTIMME commentary notes.

The Austrian communist newspaper notes that for the first time in PRC history Chinese workers and machinery are being sent to take up service with Western firms. The agreement on sending workers is a desperate attempt by the Beijing leadership to overcome unemployment in the country, even only partially. This action is on the same level as the recently adopted law granting foreign capital freedom of action in the PRC.

HONG KONG PAPERS REPORT HAINAN REBELLION LAST JULY

OW221949 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 22 Aug 79 OW

[Text] According to reports carried by Hong Kong's TA KUNG PAO and WEN WEI PO, a rebellion occurred on Hainan Island early last July.

Some 300 people took over a local radio station by force and broadcast antigovernment statements. During the rebellion they burned the county party building and removed files and documents. The papers did not explain why the rebellion took place. Observers, however, believe that the Chinese soldiers staged the rebellion to protest Beijing's current policy.

Two rebel leaders were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment by the court.

BELJING WALL POSTERS PROTEST PLIGHT OF PEASANTS

LD231229 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[M. Volgin report: "Chinese Peasants' Protests"]

[Text] Frequently in the streets of Beijing you can see people on foot from various provinces of China who are coming to the residence of the Chinese leadership--Zonghanhai--to deliver a letter or in someway express their dissatisfaction with the labor situation in which the peasantry in China has found itself in recent years. Most frequently the security organs break up the crowds of complainants arriving in the capital and arrest some of them.

The position of the peasantry in China was described recently in a wall poster signed by "peasants from Shanxi" which appeared for a short time on the so-called "democracy wall" and was later torn down. This wall poster said: "In China at the present time the capitalists are getting back everything they previously owned, while under the pretext that the state is poor the people continue to drag out a miserable existence." "Why," the wall poster asks, "why are the labels being removed from capitalists, land owners and rich peasants? While the road is open to them an army of jobless young people walk our streets. Is this really why the Chinese people carried out a revolution, to give everything back to the capitalists? Did we really shed blood in order to become unemployed vagrants once again? Does it really correspond with the 'realistic approach' style?.... We come to the capital to inform you of our opinion, but instead we are subjected to repressions. Is this really how a people's government operates?"

Although the posters are hung on "democracy wall" under the police organs' strict control and are forbidden to contain material directed against the current Beijing ruling circle, nevertheless, wall posters of the kind cited above which sometimes find their way onto the wall, albeit for only a short time, testify to the Chinese population's widespread dissatisfaction with the existing situation in the country.

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA WRITES ON PRC ECONOMY

LD211029 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34 Signed to Press 13 August 1979 carries on page 22 a 3,200-word article by V. Vanin and A. Morozov entitled "The 'Regularization' of the PRC's economy." The article notes that the June-July 1979 session of the National People's Congress acknowledged the need to "regularize" the Chinese national economy during the period 1979-1981 following the failure of the "four modernizations" program, and it details the measures envisaged to achieve this, including increased investment in agriculture and light industry, a reduction of investment in heavy industry and the wooing of foreign investment. The final part of the article criticizes the "regularization" course, primarily because emphasis is still placed on the militarization of China.

WASHINGTON-TOKYO-SEOUL AXIS 'REAL DANGER' IN REGION

LD232335 Moscow TASS in English 2232 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 23, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Chief of Japan's defence board Ganri Yamashita who returned on August 22 to Tokyo from the trip to Washington and the NATO headquarters in Brussels held a press conference on the same day. At the press conference, he talked about Soviet "military menace." According to Yamashita, it was one of the main subjects of his talks with U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown. "Our views on this coincided completely," he added.

Commenting today on Yamashita's statement, the newspaper ASAHI writes that it reflects the general trend with regard to the Soviet Union at Japan's Defence Agency. Never did the leaders of this agency declare in such an official way about "menace from the USSR," the newspaper writes.

Assuming the post of chief of Japan's Defence Agency in December of last year, Ganri Yamashita is particularly zealous about rearming Japan and widening its military and political ties with the USA. Under his guidance, Japan is being actively involved in the Pentagon's strategic plans in the Far East and in Asia. This is shown by joint exercises of the Japanese and U.S. airforces and navies that are now held ever more often. It is planned to hold exercises of the land forces, too. Washington seeks the ever greater build-up of the might of the Japanese armed forces, their equipment with new types of military machinery. It is reported that Japan decided to buy from the United States new equipment to the sum of five billion dollars. Japanese military leaders and many political leaders look for all sorts of loopholes to bypass the well-known provisions of the constitution that set definite limits to rearming.

The widening of Japanese-American military cooperation is covered up with allegations about the need of "interaction in defence against attack from the north." It is indicative that Seoul is being increasingly drawn in this "interaction." It is not accidental that before his trip beyond the ocean, Ganri Yamashita visited Seoul. It was the first official visit of a prominent Japanese military leader to the South Korean capital in post-war years. It has become a new step informing the axis Washington-Tokyo-Seoul directed against the Soviet Union and also aimed at heightening tensions in the neighbouring Korean Peninsula.

It turns out that there exists in the region not alleged Soviet "menace" invented by Yamashita and his transoceanic partners, but real danger stemming from the striving of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul to create the so-called "triangle of power" which Beijing would not mind to join, too.

Ganri Yamashita is member of the cabinet as a state minister. The Japanese ruling circles proclaimed many times their "sincere striving" to develop peaceful and goodneighbourly relations with the Soviet Union and other countries. How can the present talk of the head of the Japanese military department go together with the official viewpoint of the Japanese authorities who must be aware that the speeding up of Japan's militarization, its involvement in the Pentagon's adventuristic strategy does not promote detente at all?

AKAHATA CITED ON PRC INTERFERENCE IN JAPANESE CP AFFAIRS

LD231908 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 23, TASS--The Chinese leadership is intensifying its efforts to undermine the democratic movement in Japan. While declaring its support to the Japanese-American military alliance, calling for the strengthening of the "Self-Defence Forces," Beijing is at the same time interfering in the internal affairs of the Communist Party of Japan, is endeavouring to subvert its positions.

Now that the conservative Liberal-Democratic Party has embarked upon the course of pre-term dissolution of the lower house of the parliament and of holding the elections this autumn in an attempt to divert the voters' attention from the acute problems confronting the country, the pro-Chinese groupings announced their decision to nominate their candidates during the parliamentary elections precisely in the constutencies where the communists traditionally achieved victories.

These groupings' close contacts with Beijing, AKAHATA says, are confirmed by their approval of the foreign policy course of the People's Republic of China, including China's support to the Pol Pot clique which has brutally put to death millions of Kampucheans, and Beijing's aggression against Socialist Vietnam. These groupings are now China's main tool in the struggle against the Japanese communists.

Facts testifying to the Chinese leadership's interference from positions of great-power chauvinism in the internal affairs of other states are well known to all the world, AKAHATA stresses. The current intrigues against the Communist Party of Japan are links in the same chain.

USTINOV GREETS MPR COUNTERPART ON HALHYN GOL ANNIVERSARY

LD231013 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Col Gen J. Abhia, defense minister of the Mongolian People's Republic:

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

Personally and on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces I cordially congratulate you and all soldiers of the Mongolian People's Army on the portentous date--the 40th anniversary of the defeat of imperialist Japan's troops in the region of the Halhyn Gol River.

Forty years ago Red Army soldiers, true to their international duty, came to the fraternal Mongolian people's assistance and helped them to deal a crushing blow to the Japanese aggressors who had invaded Mongolian territory in the region of the Halhyn Gol River.

The combat alliance of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, tested in the fire of the joint struggle against common enemies, served and serves as a guarantee of the independence and prosperity of the fraternal Mongolian People's Republic and of successes in socialist building and in fulfilling the national economic tasks defined by the 17th MPRP Congress.

Marking the 40th anniversary of the defeat of imperialist Japan's troops in the region of the Halhyn Gol River, Soviet soldiers wish their Mongolian brothers in arms new successes in combat and political training, in enhancing military skill and in strengthening their socialist motherland's defense capability.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

Meeting Commemorates Battle

LD231015 Moscow PRAVDA in RUSSIAN 21 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report under the general heading: "In Accordance With the Laws of Fraternity"]

[Text] The chronicle of friendship between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples contains many glorious pages. One of them is the crushing rout 40 years ago by the two fraternal countries' forces of the Japanese aggressors in the area of the Khalkhyn Gol River. A meeting of representatives of the capital's public and troops from the Moscow garrison was held to commemorate this date in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army on 20 August.

The presidium comprised: V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.I. Savinkin, CPSU Central Committee department chief; prominent Soviet military commanders; veterans of the Khalkhyn Gol battles, leading workers and public representatives. H. Bandzragch, Mongolian ambassador in the USSR, and members of the Mongolian military delegation were also there.

The battle which took place on the banks of the river was a supreme example of the unity and cohesion of socialist countries in the face of imperialism and of the combat followship of the fraternal armies, Army Gen A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy minister of defense, said in his report. The victory over the Japanese samurai was a graphic demonstration of the forces of proletarian internationalism and of the Soviet people's readiness to defend a friendly country's great gains.

The Mongolian military delegation hed Col Gen B. Tsog, Mongolian first deputy minister of defense, stated that 20 August is a national holiday in Mongolia symbolizing the indissoluble friendship between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and their armies.

TARAKI NOTES ACHIEVEMENTS OF AFGHAN REVOLUTION

LD232250 Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, August 23, TASS--The Afghan revolution whose roots lie in the people and which enjoys its complete support is an irreversible process, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki said here. He noted the achievements of the revolutionary power in the social and economic spheres. Among these achievements is the creation of the conditions for building society free from exploitation of man by man, for concluding the first stage of the land reform and liquidating usury. Nur Mohammad Taraki stressed that complete respect for human rights, [words indistinct] (?of) all nationalities and peoples living in Afghanistan has been ensured.

Touching upon the country's foreign policy general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan stressed that Afghanistan respects the United Nations Charter, declares for general and complete disarmament, for preservation of world peace. He said that the Afghan leadership will continue conducting the policy of nonalignment and positive neutrality and expressed Afghanistan's striving for friendship and cooperation with all countries.

PAPER VIEWS AFGHAN REVOLUTION'S 'GAINS,' FIGHT AGAINST ENEMIES

LD231351 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[A. Mozgovoy article: "March of the Revolution"]

[Text] In 1919, after the Afghan patriots had defeated the British interventionist troops at Fort Bela Hesar, Afghanistan definitively won its independence. The young land of the soviets was the first to give support to the independent state; a telegram signed by V.I. Lenin expressed readiness to establish diplomatic relations.

In 1978 the April revolution triumphed in the country and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan under the leadership of N.M. Taraki came to power. The revolutionary council proclaimed Afghanistan a democratic republic and adopted a program of fundamental economic and social transformations.

The extensive measures of people's power are generating fratnic malice among the enemies of the April revolution. "Age-old traditions are threatened!"--Western politicians and bourgeois journalists grieve when there is talk of the transformations taking place in Afghanistan. And since traditions, of which the people are the bearers, are being destroyed, that means that the revolution is directed against the majority of the country's population--this is the provocative thesis now being preached by obdurate "guardians of traditions" from the banks of the Potomac, the Thames and the Rhine.

Well, let us talk of the "traditions" bequethed to Afghanistan by former regimes and of how these "traditions" are being destroyed.

Before April, 1978, some 11.5 million Afghan peasants, or 80 percent of the rural population, were in debt to landowners and usurers. The peasants gave up to four-fifths of the harvest to the feudalists to pay off their debts. By Decree No 6 the Revolutionary Council abolished this "tradition."

In prerevolutionary Afghanistan three-fourths of all that was cultivated belonged to 2 percent of the population. "The land for those who work it"--this was the slogan advanced by the People's Democratic Party. During the land reform, whose first stage was completed this July, 285,000 peasant families received 640,000 hectares of land free of charge and a further 40,000 has been earmarked for the creation of state farms. Some 25,000 tons of chemical fertilizers and 36,000 tons of good-quality wheat seeds have been distributed among the peasants. The land reform dealt a crushing blow to the order of semi-serfdom which had previously existed. Feudalism as a system was destroyed.

In 1977 some 90 percent of the country's adult population did not know how to read or write. Only 30 percent of children went to school. In the year which has elapsed since the April revolution, over 500 new schools have opened and about 18,000 courses to abolish illiteracy in which 800,000 people are studying have been initiated.

Every step by the new, truly popular power is a step toward the emancipation of the working people and the improvement of their living conditions. Unemployment has fallen in the cities. The working day has been shortened. The working people buy foodstuffs at set prices. Free medical services have been introduced. Women have received equal rights. For the first time in Afghanistan's history a foundation has been laid for abolishing religious, racial and ethnic discrimination. In brief, the government is struggling resolutely against "traditions" synonymous with poverty, lawlessness, ignorance and age-old backwardness.

The Western "guardians of traditions" are playing particularly zealously on religious questions, but no reliable facts regarding "oppression" are cited. And this is understandable. After all there have been and are no such cases. A general jirgah (meeting) of Afghanistan's top Muslim clergy was held in Kabul recently. A statement adopted by those taking part in the jirgah stresses that full religious freedom is implemented throughout the country and the government is carrying out extensive measures to implement social justice.

Of course, not all representatives of the clergy support the new authorities. Those linked with the former feudalists and imperialist agents preach that seizing the landowners' land under the reform is "a great sin" and are taking part in the organization of counterrevolutionary attacks. Members of the reactionary 'Muslim Brotherhood" organization and foreign saboteurs sent from Pakistan and Iran recently attempted an armed rebellion in Kabul. This attempt failed. Workers, students and the laboring intelligentsia rose to the defense of the revolution together with army units.

It is not without interest that at the time the counterrevolutionaries were trying to organize the rebellion in Kabul, Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security aide, alleged that the Soviet Union was "interfering in the internal affairs" of Afghanistan. As is well known, relations between the USSR and Afghanistan are built on the principles of equality, good neighborliness and mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Our country grants its southern neighbor all-round economic and technical aid and is assisting in implementing its first 5-year plan. As for "interference," it should be borne in mind that under the CIA's auspices, 20 military camps where members of counterrevolutionary gangs are undergoing training have been created on Pakistan's territory along the Afghan border. According to NEWSWEEK reports, it is precisely Z. Brzezinski and the CIA leaders who are militating for more active U.S. intervention in Afghan affairs.

"You cannot shut out the moon with the flap of your robe," the old eastern proverb says. Afghanistan's enemies cannot cancel the gains of the April revolution with the "flap of the dirty robe" of slanderous fabrications about "the violations of ancient traditions" and "Soviet interference." "The Afghan working people have become the country's true masters," the Kabul newspaper KHALQ writes. "They have understood the true significance of their gains and will allow no one to interfere in their life. No one will succeed in obstructing the irreversible process of building a new society in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

KABUL TIMES ACCUSES BBC OF 'DISTORTED' VIEWS

LD231248 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, August 23, TASS--The Afghan newspaper Kabul TIMES exposes the activities of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC).

The successes of the national liberation movements and developing countries on the way to real economic and political independence the newspaper says, seem to irritate the BBC which tries under a mask of objectivity to give a distorted view of progressive social and economic transformations in these countries.

The Kabul TIMES says that with the help of such propaganda the British Broadcasting Corporation is trying to implant the ideas of imperialism and colonialism in the interests of the ruling circles of the West.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND INDIA CONDOLENCES OVER DISASTER

LD231201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Profound Condolences"]

[Text] Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin have sent the Indian leaders a telegram expressing sincere sympathy in connection with the natural calamity which hit the friendly Indian people, killing many poeple and causing material damage in Gujarat State, and conveying profound condolences to the families of the dead.

TASS CITES FOREIGN MINISTER OF BANGLADESH ON SALT II

LD231924 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Dacca, August 23, TASS--We welcome the treaty on SALT II that was recently signed by leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States, said Foreign Minister of Bangladesh Muhammad Shamsul Haq, speaking here at a press conference in connection with Bangladesh's joining the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

If we wish the world to be free of wars, the minister said, it is necessary to take all-round measures aimed not only at limitation of armaments but also at their considerable reduction and, ultimately, at liquidation of armaments on the basis of stage-by-stage programs. Bangladesh's joining the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Muhammad Shamsul Haq said, reflects our firm confidence that the attainment of durable peace on earth can be achieved only through destruction of all weapons, including nuclear weapons. Therefore, the steps aimed at limitation of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction are the measures necessary for creating the atmosphere of trust and lessening international tensions.

COMMENTARY ON PHNOM PENH TRIAL OF POL POT, IENG SARY

Beijing Also Guilty

LD231549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Yevgeniy Fadeyev "Observer's Opinion" under the general heading "Kampuchea: Guilty of the Crime"]

[Text] The examination at the trial in Phnom Penh and the irrefutable documents and eyewitness testimony submitted to the court have demonstrated to the world public indisputable facts of the atrocities of the Pol Pot clique. The trial documents pointed out that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique was backed by the Beijing authorities, their military advisers and Chinese weapons. It is no accident that the Chinese authorities are currently at the head of the anti-Kampuchea campaign.

But even now Beijing is not confining itself to propaganda actions. It has been trying to give military aid to the surviving remnants of the Pol Pot bands. And this exacerbates even further the guilt and responsibility of the Chinese rulers for the bloody events on Kampuchean soil. Even now, when the nation's traitors have been overthrown and condemned by the people, Beijing is trying to whitewash the heinous crimes of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and their aids.

The "Democratic Kampuchea" of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary which the Beijing propagandists still prattle about does not exist. It is the People's Republic of Kampuchea. And its representatives alone have the legitimate right to speak for the people of this country.

The just revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people meets with invariable assistance and support from fraternal Vietnam and Laos, the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all of progressive mankind. With their help the People's Republic of Kampuchea will definitely overcome the grim consequences of the rule of the bloody regime and the Beijing expansionists.

Death Sentences 'Just'

LD231858 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 23, TASS--TASS political analyst Igor Orlov writes:

World public opinion has received with satisfaction the report that the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of Kampuchea has sentenced to death the leaders of the overthrown anti-popular regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. The sentence is severe but just. It meets fully the will of the Kampuchean people who were humiliated by the accused for more than three years. As irrefutably proved in the course of the 5-day hearings, they pursued a brutal policy of genocide which, apparently, is unmatched in modern world history as regards scope and aftermaths. The bulk of the Kampuchean population--about three million people--have been annihilated in a short space of time, the economic structure of the country has been ruined, as well as the traditional cultural, national, family and religious ties.

The sentence to Pol Pot and Ieng Sary has been passed in their absence, because the criminals have fled with the active help of their Beijing patrons and are continuing their actions against the Kampuchea revolution with outside assistance.

The hearings in Phnom Penh revealed irrefutably that Beijing is a direct accomplice in the unprecedentedly brutal crimes committed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime which relied not only on Chinese weapons, but on several score thousand Chinese military advisers both in the armed forces and in all the branches of the administrative apparatus. Beijing's responsibility for the atrocities committed by the Pol Pot clique is aggravated by the fact that it continues to support the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs, which are striving to prevent the People's Republic of Kampuchea from overcoming quickly the dire consequences of the hangmen's criminal actions.

Leafing through the terrible indictment of the Phnom Penh hearings, any objectively-minded person will be incensed by the attempts of the reactionary imperialist and Beijing propaganda to present the monsters and criminals from the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary clique as "lawful representatives of the Kampuchea people". Having overthrown the abhorred Pol Pot gang, the Kampuchean people have passed a deserved sentence on the hangmen. Progressive public opinion believes that it is necessary to take the most resolute measures to prevent such crimes from ever being repeated again.

MORE ON VISIT BY THAI PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

Meeting With Kuznetsov

LD230614 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin a delegation of the National Assembly of Thailand, led by its speaker, Harin Hongsakun. Concerning problems of Southeast Asia, Comrade Kuznetsov stressed that the interests of the peoples of this region are answered by a policy of equal, mutually advantageous cooperation and the solution of all problems by peaceful means. Harin Hongsakun expressed confidence that this visit would help to widen contacts between parliamentarians of the two countries and to find ways of strengthening mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of the USSR and Thailand.

Visit to Alma-Ata

AU232104 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 23 Aug 79 AU

[Text] While on an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a delegation of the National Assembly of Thailand headed by its speaker, Harin Hongsakun, arrived in Alma-Ata on 23 August. At the airport the guests were welcomed by Comrade Imashev, Kazakh Supreme Soviet chairman; Comrade Abayeva, Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary; Comrade Mynbayev, Kazakh Supreme Court chairman; Comrade Bazarbayev, Kazakh minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

On 23 August the parliamentarians of Thailand visited the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium. In a conversation with the delegation members Comrade Abdukarimov, Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, spoke about Kazakhstan's achievements in developing the economy and culture, about the structure of state power organs in the republic, about the activity of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium. The speaker of the National Assembly of Thailand expressed appreciation for the hospitality shown to the delegation. The guests visited the Nikolayeva-Tereshkova carpet factory, the Kazakh Museum of Art, laid flowers at the glory memorial in the park named after the Pamfilov Guards and toured residential districts of the city.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO SOFIA CHILDREN'S ASSEMBLY

LD231533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To the Children's International "Peace Banner" Assembly

Dear Friends!

I cordially greet you, participants in the "Peace Banner" assembly who have gathered in Sofia--capital of socialist Bulgaria.

In the International Year of the Child many children's meetings are being held in various countries, and that is a wonderful thing. The better you get to know one another in childhood, the stronger will be your friendship and mutual understanding in your mature years.

Your assembly's slogan--"Unity, Creativity and Beauty"--is full of great meaning. Unity multiplies the strength of people of good will who are struggling for peace and social progress. Creativity is the source that gives rise to all that is best in the world. And, of course, there is no higher purpose than to make life in all countries genuinely beautiful and joyful.

I am confident that your meeting will be a good contribution to asserting the noble ideals enshrined in its slogan.

May you have happiness and joy!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

TANJUG 'FABRICATIONS' ON SOVIET OIL PRICES HIT

LD231828 Moscow in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 1630 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The TANJUG news agency has recently issued a report according to which the East European socialist countries of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and others are paying more for Soviet oil than they pay for the oil bought from the Arab countries.

We don't know from what sources TANJUG obtains its information; but in this case it is obvious that the source has been quite muddled, and thus this provokes doubts. Actually, it is well known that the Soviet Union supplies oil to the CEMA member countries at prices that are one and a half times lower than the prices paid by these countries to the OPEC states, and even lower than the prices paid in separate deals which are widely being made on the world market.

The agreed prices in the mutual trade of the CEMA members are being fixed on the basis of world prices and are valid for 5 years immediately preceding the year of delivery. This method of fixing prices was adopted at the 70th session of the CEMA executive in January 1975. This has protected the economies of the CEMA countries from the current sharp fluctuations in the world market, which--as experiences of other countries shows--can create grave economic consequences. The difference between the world prices of oil and the prices of Soviet oil deliveries to its CEMA partners will, in the period 1976-1980, exceed R5 billion; this represents a direct economic gain for the socialist countries which cooperate with the Soviet Union in the sphere of energy.

Yugoslavia itself maintains wide and not unfruitful ties with CEMA and its members, and for this reason it is difficult to assume that TANJUG is ignorant of the real situation to a such degree that it has succumbed to base disinformation. We are not going to look for deep motivations but in any case TANJUG has played the unseemly role of a disseminator of fabrications.

REPORTAGE ON CELEBRATION OF ROMANIA NATIONAL DAY

Embassy Reception

LD232127 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of national day, the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke, Badrus, the ambassador of the Romanian Socialist Republic to the USSR, gave a reception today. It was attended by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Ukrainian Celebrations

AU230925 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 27 Aug 79 AU

[Summary] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from the fascist yoke, a solemn meeting was held in Kiev on 22 August. Present in the meeting presidium were Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Belyy, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet chairman; Orlik, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; and other officials.

A report was delivered by Kasyanenko, board chairman of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society and Ukrainian minister of light industry. The meeting was addressed by Ungur, Romanian consul general in Kiev. The Romanian consul general visited the Park of Eternal Glory and laid a wreath at the grave of the Unknown Soldier.

Solemn meetings devoted to the anniversary were also held on 22 August in Odessa, Ivano-Frankovsk, Chernovtsy and other Ukrainian cities.

Shishlin Commentary

LD231111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Romanian people are today marking a national holiday--the day of liberation from the fascist yoke. At the microphone is international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin:

Thirty-five years ago, on 23 August 1944, an armed rebellion flared up in Romania. In the conditions of the victorious offensive of the Soviet armies, the country's patriotic forces, headed by the communists, toppled Antonescu's fascist regime and engaged actively in the struggle with the Hitlerite invaders. The day of the liberation of Romania from the fascist yoke was for the people of the country a prolog to the socialist era.

The republic has come to today's jubilee with significant results in both economic [khozyaystvennyy] and socioeconomic development. Take a few figures: The country's industry has grown 42-fold over these years; agricultural production has increased more than three-fold; Romania's national income, as compared with 1950, has increased 13-fold; and labor productivity has increased almost eight-and-a-half-fold.

Alongside national effort there is much in modern-day Romania which owes its origins to the country's close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. This applies to all of Romania's metallurgy, to the country's quite powerful power-generation industry, to chemical production and to much else. At the same time the Soviet Union receives valuable supplies of goods from fraternal Romania: machine-tools and ships, equipment for the chemical industry, railroad rolling stock, furniture and articles of chemical and agricultural production.

At the recent meeting in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, an understanding [dogovorennost] was reached on further development of economic cooperation between the two countries and on cooperation in production between the USSR and Romania both within the CMEA framework and on a bilateral basis.

Unarguably there exist possibilities for deepening Socialist Romania's cooperation with other fraternal countries in international affairs. This applies to a whole complex of problems connected with the struggle to deepen relaxation of international tension and above all with the cardinal task of our day--curbing and halting the arms race.

Cooperation between socialist countries, it goes without saying, is carried out in a purely voluntary way, and its level and intensity is determined to a large extent by the internationalist policies of the ruling communist and workers parties. And in congratulating the Romanian people on their great and shining holiday, Soviet people express the wish that Soviet-Romanian relations should develop firmly along an ascending line in all areas, and that cooperation between the two countries should acquire an ever deeper nature and become an organic element in the overall process of the strengthening of the position of world socialism.

EUROSTRATEGIC MISSILES 'FLAGRANTLY AT VARIANCE' WITH SALT

LD231401 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Military-political review of Reserve Capt 1st Class V. Pustov: "Missile Fever in NATO"]

[Text] The present campaign to deploy additional U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe recalls in many respects the infamous and persistent attempts to throw together so-called NATO Allied nuclear forces. What masks are now being used to conceal the Pentagon strategists' sinister design, as in the past! Over 15 years ago they strove to force acceptance of such plans under the guise of projects for the creation of joint nuclear forces--now "multinational," now "multilateral," and now "interallied...." Nothing came of it! As a result of the resolute protests by broad circles of the European public, a blow to the security of our continent's peoples was averted.

Now, in the hope that the ignominous defeat of the militarist undertaking of the sixties has been forgotten, Washington is putting forward a new plan to build up NATO's nuclear missile arsenal. It is being presented as pursuit of an "overall defense policy" and "joint strategy," "the modernization of gray-area weapons," the creation of "Eurostrategic forces" and so forth. The deliberate verbal fog conceals the same aim--confusing the West Europeans, lulling their vigilance and insuring the further stockpiling of U.S. weapons of mass destruction in their countries.

Nor is the dangerous plan's propaganda camouflage distinguished by its novely. To pressure the West European allies, the backneyed fabrication of the "Soviet military threat" and the "buildup of the might" of the Warsaw Pact has been circulated. While keeping quiet about the well-known fact that there is approximate parity in the correlation of forces between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in Europe, Washington and NATO headquarters paint a gloomy picture of "disrupted equilibrium," alleging that there is some kind of "threat" hanging over the West's security. And so it is urgently recommended that immediate steps be taken to strengthen the Western "deterrent system" and in particular NATO's nuclear missile arsenal which is allegedly in need of modernization since "tactical forces predominate to the detriment of strategic forces" in it. "The disrupted equilibrium," Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security aide, demands, "must be rectified jointly with the Europeans."

This question has already been the subject of discussion in NATO political and military organs. The U.S. administration has now directly proposed to the governments of the West European NATO countries that they deploy on their territory up to 600 new Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and ground-launched cruise missiles with an increased range (over 1,600 KM) capable of carrying nuclear and neutron warheads. Both types of missiles are to be installed on mobile launchers at U.S. bases in Europe and targeted against the Soviet Union.

The Pentagon would thus be able--and this is one of its main aims--to deliver nuclear missile strikes against Soviet territory from bases in the West European countries. It is consequently not simply a case of modernizing the U.S. nuclear missile weapons deployed there, as the United States and NATO are contending, but of actually transforming them into strategic weapons and of attempts to disrupt the existing military equilibrium in Europe.

These plans, the West German weekly DIE TAT notes, are flagrantly at variance with the spirit and content of the Soviet-U.S. strategic offensive arms limitation treaty. And this fact cannot be concealed by hypocritical references to the fact that the new U.S.-NATO program for stepping up the arms race is allegedly designed to "increase the chances" that the U.S. Senate will ratify SALT II.

Consultations are now being held between Washington and the capitals of the West European countries with a view to discussing the details and elaborating specific measures for implementing the U.S. proposal. The proposal has been supported by the NATO military-political leaders and has met with a favorable reaction from certain circles in Bonn. But a number of other West European countries have treated it differently. According to Western press reports, Belgium and the Netherlands, for instance, have still not agreed to their deployment. The West Europeans are becoming increasingly deeply aware that it is in fact a case of Western Europe's further transformation into a nuclear-missile "American outpost" with all the grave consequences that it entails. "After all," the West German newspaper DIE WELT warns, "every missile makes it more likely that the relevant country in which it is deployed will be the target of a possible (rataliatory--V.P.) strike...."

Western observers regard the present missile fever in NATO closely connected with U.S. global policy and strategy. It is an open secret that the Pentagon strategists want to drag their West European allies into their dangerous militarist adventures to some degree or other. It is no accident that the Italian newspaper PAESE SERA stresses that the United States is seeking to implement nuclear missile rearmament in Western Europe at precisely the time when it is thinking of military intervention in other parts of the world. Considering that the Pentagon allocates a "subordinate role" to the "old continent" in this, the newspaper exclains with alarm: What will happen if Washington tries "to make a show of strength"?

One more aspect of Washington's nuclear missile initiative cannot fail to alert the West European countries. The countries in which it is seeking to deploy the new missiles are named primarily as the FRG, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. In the scenario the Pentagon has elaborated, the three latter countries are allocated the role of some sort of extras whose presence is supposed to create the semblance of "solid actions by the entire alliance." This aim is served by the cunningly conceived and extensively publicized proviso that the new missiles "should not be deployed on the territory of West Germany alone." In reality it is precisely West Germany which by Washington's efforts is being brought to the fore, as incidentally, was the case in the sixties too. It is precisely West Germany, the same DIE WELT notes, that is being allocated a "key role" and is regarded in the United States as "the main load-bearer."

As is well-known, among reactionary revanchist FRG circles and the Bundeswehr generals there are many who are eager to have access to mass-destruction weapons. They are openly militating, as F.-J. Strauss put it, "to replace one nuclear warhead with a different, newer one" and to resolve this problem "without discussions" and "without noise."

According to a Washington POST report the question of whether the new missiles will be under U.S. control or "dual control"--which would mean that the "country where they are based would play a part equal to that of the United States in taking the decision to launch the missiles"--so far remains unresolved. West Europeans are profoundly alarmed by the report in Britain's THE GUARDIAN that "consent may be obtained to participation by West Germany and other European countries in the control of these (new nuclear missiles--V.P.) systems and to placing them at West Germany's disposal under certain conditions."

The CPSU Central Committee document on the results of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's 1979 Crimea meetings and talks with the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries stresses that "there is not, nor can there by any sensible justification for the desire of certain NATO circles to stockpile more and more new weapons, including those of monstrous, fatal impact, on the territories of West European countries.

A wave of angry protests against the latest U.S. and NATO militarist undertaking is growing in Western Europe. The progressive public is resolutely demanding that governments prevent their countries from being transformed into Pentagon nuclear missile bridgeheads and that they shut their doors firmly against new nuclear missiles. The implementation of the U.S. plan is fraught with dangerous consequences--the escalation of the arms races, the undermining of the detente process and the aggravation of international tension.

'NORTHERN BALANCE' THEORY AIMS TO DECREASE CONCERN OVER NATO

LD032322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1409 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 3 August--"Northern Europe has the right prerequisites to become an area of stable peace and reliable security," writes the magazine MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN.

"On its part the USSR is doing everything possible to insure that a calm situation reigns in northern Europe and that the people here may live in the knowledge of a peaceful future."

"Irrespective of the differences in their sociopolitical systems, the Soviet Union and the northern European states are equally interested in strengthening peace and security in Europe--this serves as a foundation for the development of relations between them."

"As a rule the situation in northern Europe over the past few years has been known for its stability and calm. Even during the most difficult years of the 'cold war' that region remained outside the sphere of serious conflict and aggravation of tension. This renders even more favorable the opportunity of northern Europe turning into a zone of stable security and developing cooperation in conditions of detente."

"At the same time," the magazine continues, "there are other tendencies which are making themselves felt in Europe. These are tendencies connected with NATO and they cannot but evoke disquiet and concern both among the public in the northern European countries themselves as well as among their neighbors. The ruling circles of the North Atlantic bloc see that area as their outpost on the Soviet Union's northwestern frontiers."

"In the northern European countries' foreign policy there are fundamental elements which contribute to the preservation of peace and calm in that area. The traditions of good neighborliness, their common geographic and cultural background and their developed economic ties--all this has rightly been termed 'northern cooperation' and is seen as an important plus in the policy of peace on a regional scale."

"At the same time," notes the article, "in our opinion it is hardly possible to make sufficiently well-founded assertions to the effect that, allegedly, the foreign policy courses pursued by northern European states somehow supplement each other, making up some kind of 'northern balance,' inasmuch as significant differences concerning the choice made by these states in the ways in which their security and place on the world's political map can be safeguarded are characteristic for the current situation in that region. Indeed, it is difficult to talk of a 'balance' if Sweden and Finland, in accordance with a tradition that exists in the north of Europe, continue to build their foreign policy doctrine from a position extraneous to any bloc. Denmark, Norway and Iceland have broken with this tradition and became members of NATO and contribute to the atmosphere in the region elements which reflect the aggressive essence of this military bloc."

"The theory of 'northern balance,' whether its supporters want it or not, is in practical terms aimed at lessening the concern felt by the public in northern European states over the dangerous military preparations of NATO. It is as if it were adorning the real state of affairs, 'compensating' the NATO activities here with the peace-loving position of Sweden and Finland. Such interpretation of reality can hardly help to solve the important task of strengthening peace and stability in northern Europe."

LEFTWING PORTUGUESE FORCES POSITIVELY ASSESS PINTASILGO'S PLANS

LD231447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[E. Kovalev article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Parliamentary Elections Ahead"]

[Text] The parties of the parliamentary rightwing in Portugal--the Social Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Center--are opposing the government formed by Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo. However, in a vote in the Assembly of the Republic they were unable to collect enough votes to reject the government program and obtain the cabinet's resignation.

The program and composition of this caretaker government have thus been ratified by parliament. Now, apart from managing current affairs, the government will be able to embark on preparing and organizing the early parliamentary elections which must be held, according to the Constitution, not more than 3 months after the dissolution of the Assembly of the Republic which will take place shortly. President Eanes will make the final official decision on this as soon as parliament grants the new cabinet the necessary financial powers for normal activity.

The interim nature of the parliamentary elections provided for by the Constitution means that in no circumstances can they replace the routine 1980 elections and therefore the deputies elected this time will not have the right to make amendments to the current Portuguese Constitution or make changes emasculating the real content of the political and socioeconomic gains of the 25 April 1974 revolution--which is what the country's rightwing forces are seeking.

Delivering in the Assembly of the Republic an account of the program, M. Pintasilgo stated her desire to insure impartiality in the conduct of the early elections and to guarantee all participants equal rights, opportunities and freedoms. She also promised that in its practical activity her government will be guided by national interests and will strictly observe the Constitution, promoting the development of the process whose foundations were laid by the April revolution. The country's leftwing forces justly believe that it is now necessary to insure that this objectivity and impartiality in government actions do not become indifference to the designs and intrigues of the present Constitution's opponents.

As M. Pintasilgo stated, in resolving the problems arising in the course of the agrarian reform and implementing the other socioeconomic gains of the April revolution, her government intends to act in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution.

These statements by M. Pintasilgo were received positively by leftwing democratic forces in Portugal which abstained from voting, taking a neutral position, and thereby helped pass the government program through the republican Assembly. Both the course of the election campaign and the development of the situation will depend on how close the actions of M. Pintasilgo's cabinet come to their declared principles. In any case much remains to be done to prevent provocative sallies by the Constitution's opponents, to insure tranquility in the country and to guarantee the successful outcome of the elections.

STRAUSS MISSION VICTIM OF U.S. NURTURED FORCES

LD231005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Rusakov dispatch: "Strauss Mission Failure"]

[Text] New York, 21 August--The trip to Israel and Egypt made by Robert Strauss, the U.S. President's special envoy in the Middle East, has ended in failure. This trip was the culmination of Washington's attempts to find a "standby variant" if the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian talks on "autonomy" for Palestinians of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza strip became bogged down once and for all.

As can be seen from items in the local press, Tel Aviv has unconditionally rejected the U.S. proposals although they do not contain any fundamentally new provisions. As before, the United States is refusing to recognize the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the right to create an independent state. The new U.S. proposals were also greeted with disappointment in Cairo, but Tel Aviv was especially alarmed, fearing any U.S. contacts with the PLO. Hence the intensity of the campaign mounted by Israel and the Zionist lobby against Washington's new maneuver which in fact did not signify a change in U.S. policy.

Tel Aviv's pressure worked. First of all A. Young, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, who had had a meeting with Z. at-Tarazi, the PLO's observer at the United Nations, resigned. Washington is now on the verge of abandoning its plan once and for all. The U.S. policy of refusing to have contacts with the PLO still persists. In a word, Washington's latest maneuver has fallen victim to those very forces which are nurtured and encouraged by the United States itself.

IRAN BANS PUBLICATION OF 26 PAPERS, MAGAZINES

LD211914 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, August 21, TASS--A spokesman for Tehran's prosecutor general said today, that over the last two days the Iranian authorities banned the publication of 26 newspapers and magazines, among them the newspaper MARDOM, a publication of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh).

PRAVDA NOTES LATEST DEVELOPMENTS OVER IRANIAN KORDESTAN

LD221107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Tehran, 20 August TASS--Iranian radio has broadcast a communique from the military command which reported the restoration of calm in Iranian Kordestan, where in recent days fierce clashes have occurred between government troops and Kurdish insurgents [povstantsi] demanding the granting of national autonomy to the Kurds. At the same time an order was read out over the radio from Gen (Kh. Shaker), chief of the combined staff of Iran's Armed Forces, cancelling army leave and recalling all servicemen from leave.

Speaking on the radio today, the general prosecutor of Tehran called on political parties and groupings, especially "those whose policy goes against the will of the Iranian nation," to surrender all weapons at their disposal to the authorities immediately, warning that "severe punishment" awaited those who refused to comply. He also announced the closure of a further 19 newspapers and journals in various cities in the country.

Paris, 20 August--A. Qasemlu, general secretary of the Kurdish Democratic Party, stated in an AFP interview: The banning of our party is "a prelude to the banning of all other democratic parties in Iran."

Ankara, 20 August--The ANATOLIA agency has reported, citing reliable sources in the Turkish Foreign Ministry, that the Iranian authorities have closed the border with Turkey.

Kurdish Democratic Party Demands

LD232213 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Tehran:

According to local radio reports, armed clashes between the government troops and Kurdish rebels who are fighting for autonomy for the Kurds continue in western Iran. Battles have taken place near the town of Saqqez. Both sides suffered losses in men killed or wounded. A tense situation continues in Mahabad, where, as Tehran Radio reported, the headquarters of the Kurdish Democratic Party, banned by the authorities, were devastated today.

Confiscation of arms among the local population is being carried out in the Kurdish regions controlled by the Iranian Army and the Guards of the Revolution. Khomeyni broadcasted on radio an address in which he called on the army and the Guards of the Revolution to coordinate their operations and also to rigorously observe discipline. Those guilty of violating this order will suffer severe punishment.

Khomeyni announced amnesty for those Kurds who voluntarily lay down arms. He has instructed the managing direction of the Iranian National Oil Company to make available a day's revenue from oil sales for the development of Iran's Kordestan.

The Secretariat of the Kurdish Democratic Party Central Committee, recently banned by the Iranian authorities, has published a statement. According to a REUTER report, it contains a sharp protest against executions of Kurds sentenced by the Islamic revolutionary tribunals. The Secretariat of the Kurdish Democratic Party Central Committee demands a halt to the repressions and release of all arrested persons.

SUDANESE UNREST CAUSED BY DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES

LD231033 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Aug 79 p 3 LD

["Information report: "Discontent of Sudanese Bursts Out"]

[Text] Reports have been issuing from Sudan in recent weeks on various forms of demonstrations by workers and students against the authorities' policy which has brought the country to a very acute economic crisis. Many detachments of organized working people, including the railroad workers' trade union--the country's biggest--have held strikes. They are demanding higher wages and lower food prices.

Student riots in the capital, according to reports in Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES, have resulted in the erection of barricades in Khartoum streets. Mahdi Mustafa al-Hadi, governor of Khartoum Province, has declared that the incidents have been caused by "subversive elements." The authorities have made mass arrests among the participants in the demonstrations and activists of progressive organizations. The Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR reports that the number of people thrown in jail already exceeds 800.

However, as observers point out, it is certainly not a case of some mythical "instigators." The fact is that the people's discontent, which has long been building up, is coming out in the open.

Describing the situation which has arisen in Sudan, the Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR writes that the country is on the verge of bankruptcy, the cost of living there is rising at an unprecedented rate and there is a shortage of the basic necessities, as a result of which the poor classes suffer worst of all.

But, as Beirut's AS-SAFIR emphasizes, the Sudanese are protesting not only against the rising cost of living but also against the present foreign policy course of the government which, by supporting Egyptian President as-Sadat's capitulatory line, has brought Sudan to a position of isolation in the inter-Arab arena--which has resulted in reduced Arab aid. Fearing a further intensification of antigovernment demonstrations, the newspaper writes, the Sudanese authorities have turned to As-Sadat for assistance, reminding him that he promised to help the Sudanese regime in difficult times in return for unconditional support for his deal with Israel and the United States.

Citing Sudanese sources, the Arab press states that understanding of the fallaciousness of the one-sided Western orientation and of the Sudanese economy being tied to the needs of the Western market is growing in the country. This merely aggravates economic difficulties, increases the state debt and facilitates for imperialist forces the possibility of using Sudan in their own interests. The Sudanese public, it follows from reports, is coming out increasingly resolutely for the revision of the main directions of state policy, for joining the pan-Arab front and for formulating a course which meets the real interests of Sudan and its people.

CUBAN NAVY COMMANDER TO VISIT USSR

LD231253 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Toward the Upcoming Visit"]

[Text] In accordance with an agreement Vice Adm A. Santamaria Cuadrado, vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and commander of the Revolutionary Navy of the Republic of Cuba, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of August at the invitation of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the navy.

PANAMA AIDE DISCUSSES PLANS FOR HAVANA CONFERENCE

LD231435 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Panama City, August 23, TASS--The countries affiliated to the non-alignment movement are striving for unity and coordination of joint actions in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism in defence of their natural wealth, sovereignty and territorial integrity, said Damian Castillo, spokesman for the Government of Panama. In a TASS interview, he emphasized that one of the main problems to be discussed at the forth-coming sixth conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in Havana would be the drafting of recommendations for the struggle by those countries against pressure from industrial Western states.

At present, Damian Castillo pointed out, the developing countries are in an unequal situation compared with the Western countries. As a rule they must sell their raw materials at lower prices and puchase manufactured goods at higher prices. At the Havana forum, the non-aligned countries must work out a common line concerning their relations with Western trade and economic partners.

For us Latin Americans, the spokesman of the Government of Panama stresses, the Havana forum is of particular importance since it will be the first-ever held on our continent, on the territory of Cuba, which pursues an internationalist policy and is in the van [vanguard] of the champions of peace, international detente and disarmament.

NICARAGUA ISSUES NEW DECREE ON SANDINIST PEOPLE'S ARMY

LD231916 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Managua, August 23, TASS--The governing council of the Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua issued today a decree on the formation of the Sandinist People's Army. The Sandinist People's Army, the decree says, is the only armed force in Nicaragua. All the armed forces of the police and security organs are subordinated to the single military command of the Sandinist People's Army.

On behalf of the governing council of the Government of Nicaragua, Sergio Ramirez published also a decree appointing Humberto Ortega commander-in-chief of the Sandinist People's Army. Appointed as his first assistant is Luis Carrion. The Minister of Internal Affairs of Nicaragua Tomas Borge has been appointed assistant commander-in-chief of the Sandinist People's Army. Both decrees were unanimously approved by the people of the Nicaraguan capital who gathered in Revolution Square.

The Commander-in-Chief of the People's Army Humberto Ortega announced in his speech the formation of the General Staff of the Sandinist People's Army headed by Joaquin Cuadra Lacajo.

The meeting was addressed also by Carlos Andres Perez, the ex-president of Venezuela, who is staying in Nicaragua at the invitation of the Government of National Reconstruction. He urged the peoples and governments of Latin America and of all the world to strengthen solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in restoring the country.

SOMOZA ARRIVES IN PARAGUAY, SEEKS ASYLUM

PY231807 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 22 Aug 79 PY

[By Mikhail (Mayorov)]

[Text] We all know that (William Clifford), director of the Australian Criminology Institute, had presented a proposal to the United Nations. He proposed the organization on some uninhabitatited island of some kind of shelter for former emperors, presidents and chiefs of state who had been forced to leave their countries. On that island, the inhabitants would engage in various agricultural projects or other concerns. In other words, they would work. What we do not know is how former dictator Somoza, who escaped from Nicaragua, would fit into that picture. But anyhow, this is enough to give you an idea of the simple agrarian work that might be performed by this former tyrant who accumulated great wealth at the expense of the sweat and blood of the Nicaraguan people [words indistinct] the shameless robbery. But nobody can deny that he has been expelled from his country and that he is facing the problem of political asylum.

The former dictator, in whose [words indistinct] are hundreds and thousands of Nicaraguans, could not obtain political asylum either in the United States or in the Bahamas. Somoza needs his own island, and he had found it in Paraguay. And why in Paraguay? The matter is quite simple, if we take into account that it is not so easy these days to find many governments like the current Paraguayan Government, which could join Somoza for reasons other than kinship. A dictator who has been in power for 25 years and continually commits arbitrary and illegal acts, these are the credentials of General Stroessner which can also be fully applied to General Somoza. The former Nicaraguan dictator arrived in Paraguay aboard a Paraguayan plane. Stroessner's advisers went to meet Somoza, and later General Stroessner himself paid a visit to his guest in his luxurious residence which had been rented in advance by a major.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister reacted to Somoza's arrival in Paraguay with a statement demanding that the former dictator be turned over to Nicaragua by Paraguayan officials. And in Paraguay, a group of opposition parties demanded the immediate expulsion of Somoza from Paraguay. It is also proper to note that the permission granted to Somoza to enter the country confirms the close ties which link Somoza to the current Paraguayan regime. We would like to conclude here by citing the Cuban newspaper GRANMA, which has indicated the main historical idea at the Stroessner-Somoza meeting. The newspaper writes: Somoza saw his past in Stroessner's face, and in Somoza's face Stroessner saw his future.

BREZHNEV PRESENTS ORDER OF LENIN TO GROMYKO ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

LD231125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented the Order of Lenin and a second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal to Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, in the Kremlin today.

Present during the presentation in the hall were Comrades Grishin, Kirilenko, Suslov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, and Gorbachev as well as Aleksandrov, aide of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zimyatin, chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Bogolyubov, first deputy chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; and deputy ministers of foreign affairs Korniyenko, Maltsev, Zemskov and Ilichev.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made a speech during the presentation of the award. [read by announcer]

Dear Andrey Andreyevich, it is with a feeling of heartfelt joy that I carry out the comrades' instructions to present to you today the lofty award of the homeland, the Order of Lenin and a second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal, which you have been rightly awarded for great services to the party and state and in connection with your 70th birthday.

Seventy years is, of course, a figure deserving of respect, although we all know full well, and I would say we see today, that your energy and exceptional capacity for work, and I would say fighting spirit in what you do, demonstrate as it were some other, younger age. But I want to recall here today another important anniversary of yours, Leonid Ilich said. For this year marks exactly 40 years of your work in the field of foreign policy of the Soviet Union--40 years of tireless, energetic activities in the struggle for a firm peace, for the interests of our homeland and for the cause of the freedom and independence of peoples. And no doubt it would be diffult to name a major foreign policy action of our country over these years in which you were not involved in one way or another, in the implementation of which you did not fulfill the will of the party and to which you did not make a contribution through your labor and initiative. Your activities in the responsible post of USSR minister of foreign affairs enjoy deserved fame and respect both in our country and beyond.

We all well know and value you as a loyal son of our party who does a lot to implement its Leninist foreign policy determined by its congresses and its Central Committee and Politiburo. And today we all warmly wish you, our friend and comrade, good health and fresh great successes in your difficult and responsible activities for the well-being of our great socialist homeland, its communist construction, and for the cause of universal peace.

A speech in reply was made by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko.

Dear Leonid Ilich, dear comrades: Permit me to express my heartfelt gratitude to the party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government for their warm greeting on the occasion of my 70th birthday and the award of the Order of Lenin and the second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal of Hero of Socialist Labor.

I am deeply grateful for the kind and penetrating words which you, dear Leonid Ilich, have just said in presenting me with the homeland's award of honor. It is with a feeling of great emotion that I accept this highest honor of the country, and I ascribe it entirely to our great Communist Party and its Leninist course in domestic and foreign policy.

The evaluation which has been given of my work, the trust and attention reposed in me, imposed great obligations. I shall spare no effort to justify them.

In present-day conditions, our foreign policy activity is aimed at the implementation of the peace program put forward by the 24th and 25th party congresses. In implementing this program, the Soviet Union, together with the other countries of socialism, has achieved major foreign policy successes which have exerted a deep influence on international developments as a whole. The authority of our foreign policy is higher than it has ever been. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries play a leading and active role in efforts directed toward consolidating peace, halting the arms race, toward disarmament and international cooperation. An important practical step in this respect was achieved by the results of the recent meeting in Vienna between Leonid Ilich and President Carter of the United States, during which a treaty was signed between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. The results of this meeting find the widest understanding and support throughout the international situation.

We know from experience, Comrade Gromyko went on to say, that the struggle for the consolidation of peace and disarmament is not an easy road. There are still many complex and difficult tasks along the way. Their solution will continue to demand tremendous energy and much work, because the opponents of detente are not laying down their arms.

Our country will continue its consistent and persistent struggle for the solution of these problems, and we shall solve them, as before, in close cooperation with our friends and allies, together with all peace-loving forces.

The meetings in the Crimea this year between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the leaders of the countries of the socialist community have become a new important stage along this road. This struggle on the diplomatic front, too, is directed by the Leninist party and its Central Committee.

Permit me to assure you, dear comrades, and through you our party Central Committee, said Comrade Gromyko, that those working on the foreign policy front will continue to be faithful helpers of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government in the implementation of their activity in the international field. They will always be worthy of defending the interests of the socialist homeland.

Our foreign policy is of a class, socialist nature. Its main aim is to reliably guarantee the Soviet people and our allies and friends the opportunity to live and work in circumstances of peace. This aim coincides with the longings of all the peoples of the world, who want the relaxation of international tension and a stable peace.

I would like to make special mention of another aspect, too. It is the successes of the building of communism which form the source of the effectiveness of our country's steps in foreign policy. Every kilowatt-hour of electricity, every ton of oil and steel, each tractor and machine tool, each quintal of grain won by the labor of Soviet people is also a contribution to the implementation of our Leninist foreign policy.

The party, its militant general staff--the Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--have always been and continue to be the heart and soul of all our international activities. Loyal to Lenin's behest, they continually direct the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and plant its strategy and tactics.

The untiring, titanic work of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, for peace and happiness of the people has won general recognition both in this country and throughout the world. The elaboration and execution of all our major initiatives in foreign policy and our country's achievements in foreign affairs are linked with his name. The Soviet people are justly proud of the enormous authority and deep respect enjoyed by Leonid Ilich not only in this country and the fraternal countries of socialism, but everywhere abroad. Behind his every word the Soviet people and millions of people in other countries feel the powerful step of socialism, which is marching with assurance along the road outlined by Lenin.

Once again, many thanks for the high award, for the warm words addressed to me. I wish to assure you, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko said in conclusion, that I shall continue to dedicate all my strength, experience and knowledge to the service of our beloved party, the Soviet people, to the cause of the successful implementation of Leninist foreign policy. There has not been nor is there for me as a communist a more lofty and noble aim in life.

Those present cordially congratulated Comrade Gromyko on the high award of the homeland, and wished him many years of life and of further fruitful work to the benefit of the Communist Party and of the Soviet state, for stable peace in the world.

CHERNENKO DISCUSSES ECONOMY, IDEOLOGY WITH FRUNZE LEADERS

LD241013 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIA in Russian 17 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[KIRTAG report: "Comrade K.U. Chernenko's Meeting With Republic Leaders"]

[Text] K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was taking part in the celebrations devoted to the presentation of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the city of Frunze, had a talk with members and candidate members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau, deputy chairmen of the Kirgiz Council of Ministers, first secretaries of obkoms and chairmen of oblispolkoms.

T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, spoke of the republic party organizations' activity to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. He noted that the efforts of communists and all working people in the republic are aimed at further improving efficiency and work quality and eliminating existing shortcomings in the national economy. Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev spoke of the Kirgiz working people's determination to fulfill plans and socialist pledges for the 4th year of the 5-year plan for the sale of agricultural produce to the state.

During the talk Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed the need to strive for concrete results in improving efficiency and work quality, to strengthen state, production and labor discipline in every way, to increase leaders' responsibility for the fulfillment of all plan indicators and to display greater concern for saving material and labor resources.

An exchange of opinions took place on questions of organizing work in light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Economic Machinery and the Tasks of Party and State Organs" and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality." [paragraph continues]

It was stressed that the implementation of this long-term program demands great organizational and explanatory work, daily attention and the unconditional fulfillment of plans for 1979 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Great attention was devoted to questions of ideological work. It was noted that the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" is aimed at further improving the forms and methods of ideological education of the working people. Every party organization and labor collective is called upon to adopt every measure to insure the implementation of this resolution.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko expressed confidence that it is within the powers of communists and all working people in the republic to resolve the great and complex tasks set by the 25th party congress.

ROMANOV ATTENDS COUNCIL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION WORKERS

LD231515 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A grand pedogogical council of workers in professional technical education of Leningrad and its oblast was held today in Tauride Palace. Tasks were discussed for the further improvement of the training of highly-skilled working cadres. It was noted that Leningrad professional-technical colleges have gone over fully to producing specialists with secondary education. Taking part in the work of the aktiv meeting was Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

ECONOMIST WRITES ON NEW RESOLUTIONS AND SOCIALIST COMPETITION

LD221545 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Fedinin article: "The Economic Mechanism and the Masses' Initiative"]

[Text] Two party documents were recently published which define measures for improving the running of the economy. Both of them--the CPSU Central Committee resolution on further improving the economic mechanism and the tasks of the party and state organs and also the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Enhancing Production Efficiency and Work Quality--embody the practical implementation of the broad program for improving the economic mechanism outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committe plenums.

They reflect a whole system of measures for improving the leadership of economic building. They are called into being by the very practice of economic activity under conditions of developed socialism and they cover questions of improving planning work, increasing the effectiveness of capital investment, autonomous financing, economic levers and incentives. Their implementation will not only affect production efficiency but will also reveal scope for further developing the masses' labor initiative and enhancing the effectiveness of socialist competition. Being an organic component of the economic mechanism, competition is linked directly and straightforwardly with improving all the elements of the economic mechanism.

The Point of Departure

The plan is the point of departure and the organizational basis of competition and embodies the specific aim for which its participants are working. The more accurately and profoundly the plan reflects the needs and potential of the national economy, the better it promotes the development of competition and the masses' creative initiative.

The following remarks are sometimes to be heard: Competition only helps matters if planning is imperfect. And if an optimal, scientifically sound plan exists, the need for competition disappears: Efficient production organization and faultless planning make it possible even without competition to take into consideration all reserves.

I believe that opinions of this kind attest to an insufficiently clear understanding of the essence of competition and its role in the planned economy. Competition is not a means of "patching up holes" in the plan. It is inherent in the nature of socialist production relations and is a permanent means which helps to reveal reserves and to utilize them in the best possible way. After all, even in its most perfect form a plan cannot provide for the collective's potential which is engendered by the collective's labor energy, nor can it take fully into account the effect produced by competition. Therefore, not only must plan fulfillment be "nurtured" by competition but the very process of elaborating and discussing the plan presupposes energetic participation by members of the labor collective. This is the democratic essence of the plan and the basis of its high effectiveness. And the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution emphasizes that the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations are required to insure active participation by labor collectives in elaborating 5-year and annual plans and also monitoring their fulfillment.

Plans are compiled from below--from the production associations, enterprises and organizations. [paragraph continues]

And it is important that the masses' initiative should help to bring to light and utilize reserves within the economy at the stage when the plan is being drawn up and considered--then it will be possible to tie in working people's initiatives and independent activity more firmly with planned activity. Economic links have now expanded to such a degree that overfulfillment of the plan in one particular sector [uchastok] does not always influence the end results. It is essential that this overfulfillment be coordinated with the socialist pledges of other collectives connected by labor cooperation.

The enhancement of the standard of planning work envisaged in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution will make it possible to take the potential of competition more fully into account in the plan and to combine the masses' enthusiasm more organically with the planned system of socialist economic activity. In this sense the intensification of the role of the 5-year plan as the foundation of the organization of enterprises' economic activity, the introduction of a system of scientifically substantiated technical and economic norms and normatives and the improvement of the system of indicators are of fundamental importance.

The System of Indicators and the Objectivity of Assessment

The influence of the plan competition takes effect primarily through the system of indicators. It is precisely the plan indicators of enterprises' activity that form the basis for assessing the results of competition. The number of approved indicators was considerably reduced when the transition was made to the system of planning and economic incentives currently in force. These indicators themselves began to measure and compare the results of work more accurately. This had a positive effect on enterprises' activity. However, the existing economic mechanism did not fully accord with the tasks of developing the masses' creativity: It was frequently geared to quantitative and not qualitative characteristics of the work of enterprises, associations and ministries. Therefore, changes are being made in the system of indicators which will make it possible to take stock more precisely of the fulfillment of the plan not just in terms of volume but also in terms of the cost at which this has been achieved, what the expenditures are and what output quality is like.

The indicators approved in 5-year plans will now include: growth of normative net output and, in certain sectors, commodity output in comparable prices; production of the main types of output in physical terms; labor productivity growth; the wages normative per ruble of output; a limit on the number of workers and employees and targets for the reduction of manual labor; total profits and, in certain sectors, the reduction of output prime cost. A great place is assigned in the adopted system to the normative net output indicator. And this is fair. The experience of those collectives which have already introduced this indicator on an experimental basis indicates that an assessment in terms of net output is more accurate. The quantity and quality of the labor expended by a particular collective is taken into account. An enterprise renders accounts only for the labor actually expended. Therefore, the comparison of results too is not formal but really objective, comparable and graphic. "We have been planning and assessing the activity of the association according to normative net output for a number of years now," P. Baykov, director general of the "V.I. Lenin Minskiy Traktornyy Zavod" association writes, "and it must be said that this indicator, although it is not without its faults, does promote technical progress more actively, eliminates the vested interest in producing material-intensive, expensive output and reflects more accurately the results of the collective's own efforts in the creation of new value."

And this is confirmed by the experience of enterprises of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building where the efforts of competing collectives are assessed on the basis of the normative net output indicator. This ministry's 5-year plan defines indicators which characterize the sector's work efficiency. These include: growth rate of normative net output; production of the most important types of output in physical terms, labor productivity growth, proportion of output in the top quality category; targets for comprehensive scientific and technical programs; economic effect from production and consumer use of output; total profit; payments into the budget and appropriations from the budget.

For each year of the 5-year plan economic normatives for the deductions from profits placed at the disposal of the ministry, a wages fund normative and normatives for deductions into the incentive fund and development fund are approved for the ministry. The normative method of planning insures the expansion of the economic independence and economic responsibility of all elements of the sector, intensifies their initiative and promotes the development of socialist competition.

It stands to reason that the effectiveness of competition depends not only on the system of indicators but also on the practice of their application. In particular, enterprises will reveal reserves properly when indicators which influence the assessment of the activity of the collective are stable and are established on the basis of long-term normatives. Of course, amendments to these normatives are possible sometimes. But if they are made they must embrace the whole range of indicators and not only evidence of miscalculations in planning but also an action which has adverse consequences for the development of labor activity. As a rule, it does not dispose the collective to produce maximum performance and it cannot be an inspiring factor in the organization of competition.

Competition and Autonomous Financing

The new CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution outlines specific measures to further develop autonomous financing relationships, economic levers and incentives. Many shortcomings at the present time--formalism in the adoption of pledges and their poor economic validity--are connected primarily with the fact that the organization of competition is not always tied in with autonomous financing and economic incentives. On the other hand, as experience shows, wherever competition is organically interconnected with autonomous financing, the successes are most convincing. Take, for instance, the initiatives that have had an appreciable influence on the practice of competition in recent years: The team contract method, the Shchekino method, the experience of stimulating competition at the Volga automobile plant and the work of comprehensive teams using a unified job schedule--all of these are based on autonomous financing and reliable methods of measurement which make it possible to determine work quality. But what is most important for organizing competition is to assess people's activity precisely and objectively, to encourage their specific successes, to develop initiative and spontaneous activity and to inspire a sense of participation in the overall results.

Relying on the experience of advanced collectives, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have defined areas for the further intensification of material incentives, depending on work efficiency and quality and on the fulfillment of plan targets. It is the intention, beginning with the 11th 5-Year Plan, to introduce stable normatives for deductions from profits. Enterprises will have the opportunity, depending on the results of their activity to increase the resources remaining at the collective's disposal.

This will increase their interest in the end results and make it possible to establish a closer link between the size of remuneration and work quality. The role of material incentive funds in the incentive system is being enhanced. The adopted resolution stresses that the money in this fund must be channeled primarily toward encouragement of the qualitative indicators of work. This will make it possible to assess the work of those participating in competition not by "gross" results but in terms of their specific contribution to the growth of production efficiency and to fulfilling pledges for output deliveries.

By improving planning, the organization of autonomous financing, the remuneration system and the system of incentives for labor, the state is creating the conditions for revealing the masses' creative energy. At the same time it is also improving production relations themselves by bringing them into line with the heightened development level of production forces.

PLANNING COMMITTEE OFFICIAL HOLDS MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

LD231404 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 23, TASS--The recent decision passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to improve planning and economic activities in the country has the purpose of resolving problems linked with the further growth of the national economy of the USSR on the basis of intensive development of production. This was stressed at a press conference in Moscow today.

Aleksandr Bachurin, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, who addressed the press conference, noted that the country's economy rested on a powerful production and scientific-technical potential. During the past three five-year plan periods the national income of the USSR grew more than two-fold.

The scientifically corroborated economic policy of the CPSU shows convincingly the advantages of the socialist planned system of economy, it was stressed at the press conference.

ESTONIAN 6-MONTH PLAN PERFORMANCE ANALYZED

LD221055 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 14 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[ETA report: "At the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers: On the Results of the Fulfillment of the Republic's State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the State Budget for the First Half of 1979"]

[Text] A session of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers was held 13 August.

The results of the fulfillment of the Estonian SSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the Estonian SSR state budget for the first half of 1979 were examined. Reports were delivered by G. Tynspoyeg, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Estonian SSR Gosplan, and Estonian SSR finance minister, E. Myandmaa.

The socialist competition to further raise production efficiency and work quality and to fulfill the tasks of the fourth year of the 5-year plan became widespread in labor collectives in the first half of the year. The targets for industrial production, increased labor productivity in industry, the volume of construction and installation work, retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade, consumer services and other indicators were fulfilled. The plan for industrial output sales in the first 6 months was fulfilled by 101.5 percent, with additional sales worth almost R30 million.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes carried out sowing of spring crops in an organized manner. The sowing plan for spring crops (taking account of the resowing of winter crops which died) was overfulfilled by 5 percent. The area sown to grain crops for harvesting this year increased 5.8 percent as compared with 1978.

The volume of state capital investments increased. Much was done to implement the social development plan.

The republic's state budget was fulfilled by 102.9 percent for income and 93 percent for expenditure. Income of R15.4 million entered the republic's budget over and above the plan.

At the same time, the republic's government pointed out that shortcomings also occurred in the cause of the fulfillment of the plan and budget. Full use is not being made of reserves for increasing social production and its efficiency. Individual ministries and departments continued the practice of understating plan targets for the first months and quarters of the year--which created a certain strain in the plan's fulfillment in the second 6 months.

In the second quarter the fall in production compared with the corresponding period of 1978 was not overcome in the pulp and paper, chemical, meat and dairy and construction materials industries or at the Estrybprom production association.

Some 16 enterprises and associations failed to fulfill the 6-month plan for output sales.

In the second quarter kolkhozes and state farms failed to overcome the drop in livestock-raising productivity and the fall in meat, milk and egg production compared with the corresponding period last year. The 6-month target for state purchases of livestock, poultry, milk and eggs was underfulfilled. The pace of fodder procurement is inadequate.

Serious shortcomings continued to occur in the work of rail and motor transport. State capital investment plans and the plan for commissioning fixed capital were underfulfilled. At the same time, fulfillment of the capital investment plan was considerably worse on nonproduction projects.

A speech was delivered at the session by V. Klauson, chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, who reported on the July session of the USSR Council of Ministers, which discussed the results of fulfilling the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development and the USSR state budget for the first half of 1979, as well as progress in fulfilling the plan for construction of light and food industry projects.

The work results for the first 6 months, he said, show that our republic's labor collectives, guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums, have developed the socialist competition for ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the targets of the 4th year of the 5-year plan and insured further growth in sectors of material production, an improvement in work quality and, on this basis, the enhancement of the people's well-being.

At the same time, we see a whole series of shortcomings and omissions. In industry, production growth rates are lagging behind in certain ministries. The priority tasks include the persistent struggle to raise labor productivity by reconstructing and modernizing production and improving working conditions, as well as improving workers' housing and domestic conditions.

It is necessary to improve the work of transport, particularly rail transport. [paragraph continues]

Here it is important that clients should also make a much greater contribution to accelerating the loading and unloading [obrabotka] of cars. Preparation must be made in good time for work in the fall and winter period.

Along with the harvest, V. Klauson continued, kolkhozes and sovkhozes must not allow the pace of fodder procurement to fail. All reserves for replenishing hay, silage and cured hay stocks must be utilized. The Estonian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, rayispolkoms and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders are obliged to display the maximum persistence to fulfill the target for reproduction of young pigs.

Comrade Klauson drew the attention of leaders of ministries, departments and enterprises of union subordination to the fact that they should more fully seek reserves and potential for increasing production of consumer goods in increased demand.

In conclusion, Comrade Klauson pointed to the importance of strengthening state and production discipline and insuring normal marketability of agricultural produce.

In its adopted resolution the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent on ministries and departments, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, associations and enterprises of union subordination, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) and April (1979) plenums and by the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on questions of the country's economic and social development, to examine the results of the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the first 6 months and for July 1979, and to formulate and implement measures to eliminate existing shortcomings and to further raise production efficiency and work quality.

I. Kebin, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and L. Lentsman, member of the Estonian CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Estonian Republic Trade Union Council, participated in the work of the government session.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROBLEMS IMPEDE SAKHALIN OIL RECOVERY

LD231519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent S. Vtorushin report: "The Potential of Sakhalin Territory. Comprehensive Development for Eastern Regions"]

[Summary] Sakhalinskaya Oblast--Oil industry workers recently celebrated the 50th anniversary of the extraction of the first ton of oil in Sakhalinskaya Oblast. As in the case of all old oilfields, the area has seen both rapid development and a sharp fall in oil extraction in that time. A persistent trend toward declining production began to be noted 10 years ago, arising from the fact that new deposits had not been discovered for a long time.

"It is difficult to find new deposits on Sakhalin. There is not a single classic structure, as the specialists say, on the island. The productive strata are broken and dislocated and the deposits cover only small areas.

"A change occurred quite recently--prospectors discovered several new deposits, including the so-called Mongi deposit, which is already being worked.

"The oilmen are also trying to increase production from old deposits. I visited the northernmost Kolyando field. It is the first field on Sakhalin in which the progressive gas-lift method of fuel extraction has been used.

"It must be noted that all types of Sakhalin oil are of high quality and are used for the best grades of motor fuel and lubricants.

"'The island's oil industry is entering an essentially new phase,' N. Zarudniy, director general of the 'Sakhalinmorneftegazprom' association said. 'Whereas next year we must increase production to 3 million tons, production must be increased to 10 million tons annually in the immediate future.'"

However, to reach that level a number of problems must be solved. The Mongi deposit is still regarded as being engaged in "experimental production." The city of Okha--regarded as the "base" of oil workers--has a "difficult housing situation." All fuel extraction at the Nogliki deposit is serviced by temporary power stations and it is time to "speed up" the construction of lines for a "reliable supply" of electricity, and the narrow-gage railroad linking Okha and Nogliki allows traffic to move only at "snail's pace."

"The lack of a reliable transportation system is impeding the development of the island's production forces."

There are also off-shore oil deposits and Japanese firms are participating in prospecting the waters off north Sakhalin.

"The 'Main Directions for the Development of the USSR National Economy 1976-1980' set the task of providing for a further increase in the eastern regions' economic potential and of enhancing their role in all-union production of industrial output for the purpose of improving the distribution of the country's productive forces."

This means accelerating the development of sectors, particularly the fuel industry, which have the most favorable natural preconditions here.

"That is why it is essential to solve the problems of the Sakhalin oilmen as quickly as possible."

KIRGIZ CP NOTES NEED TO SAVE FUEL, ENERGY

LD240929 [Editorial Report LD] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 17 August 1979 front-pages a 1,500-word unattributed report under the rubric "At the Kirgiz CP Central Committee," headed "Saving Fuel and Energy," on a Kirgiz CP Central Committee discussion of an article titled "Broadening the Scope of Socialist Competition" published in PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN No 6, 1979. The Kirgiz CP Central Committee adopted a resolution noting that "the article correctly exposes shortcomings in the work of a number of enterprises and organizations in the republic in the economical utilization of fuel and energy resources." The report outlines these shortcomings and indicates measures to be adopted in eliminating them.

BRIEFS

FIGHTING WATER POLLUTION--An important step in the struggle for the purity of rivers and reservoirs has been made by Kharkov scientists and specialists. They have put into operation the first stage of an automated system developed by them to control water quality in the Severskiy Donets River. Similar systems are being developed for the Dnepr, the Syr-Darya and other large rivers. These works, undertaken for the first time in the country, are a part of a general program for the comprehensive utilization and protection of water in the Soviet Union. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 23 Aug 79 AU]

CSA REPORTS HAY HARVESTING PROGRESS AS OF 20 AUGUST

LD231904 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The country's farms continue procuring fodder for cattle. According to the report by the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR, sown and natural grasses have been cut from an area exceeding 68 million hectares. This figure obtained on 20 August. The grasses have been cut, in the main, for hay and haylage. Silage procurement is in full swing.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 23 Aug adds that:

[The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today that throughout the country as a whole more than 44 million tons of hay have been put into store. This is 63 percent of the plan. The mass laying-in of silage has also begun.]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 23 AUGUST

LD240318 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 23 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Grain crops have been cut on the first 100,000 hectares in Kurganskaya Oblast. The mass cutting of wheat has also begun in southern regions. A second harvest has opened in North Ossetinskaya ASSR. The first farms in the republic began harvesting corn today. (0500 GMT)

Machine operators in Kazakhstan today started harvesting grain crops on the 8 millionth hectare. They have already cut and threshed one-third of the republic's grain. (0800 GMT)

In Tselinogradskaya Oblast the weather has been unstable. Yields are higher than ever before on virgin lands, but it has been raining for 4 days now and it is not possible to carry out the harvesting in the usual manner. Omskaya Oblast also reports unfavorable conditions. But the farmers have benefited from recent experience and there will be a great quantity of grain in this year's harvest. They will also have to cope simultaneously with laying in hay, haylage and grass meal. Silage will have to be brought in during virtually the same period, and this will place enormous burdens on transport. (1100 GMT)

The farmers in Chitinskaya Oblast have delivered their first 1,000 tons of grain from the new harvest. The oblast's growers have pledged to sell the state almost 1.5 million tons of grain. In Orenburgskaya Oblast the farmers have, to date, sold the state 1 million tons of grain. The sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Kazakhstan have considerably overfulfilled the plan for the procurement of haylage. They are also close to the completion of their plan for hay. (1900 GMT)

FARMERS HASTEN CROP RIPENING WITH CHEMICAL AIDS

LD231348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Grain crops as a whole have been cut on half the sown area in the USSR, according to the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR, and 87 percent of them have been threshed. The center of harvesting operations is moving eastward, where the peak period of work is now impending. There have been morning frosts in the Urals zone, in Irkutskaya Oblast and some other eastern areas, with rain in places.

Nature hurries on and there is little time left, so the farmers have decided not only to accelerate harvesting operations but also to speed up the ripening of crops by special chemical action on the soil.

NOVOYE VREMYA DISCUSSES REASONS FOR SOVIET GRAIN IMPORTS

ID240939 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No. 34, 17 Aug 79 p 31 LD

[Answer to reader's letter by Albert Pin, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA Editorial Collegium, under the heading "Conversation With a Reader"--first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] The grain harvest in the USSR has trebled, compared with the prerevolutionary period. At the same time, Russia used to export grain, whereas now, on the contrary, you buy grain from abroad. I would like to know the reason for this. [Signed] T. (Mylnarskiy) Ottawa, Canada.

Indeed, Mr (Mylnarskiy), Russia did export grain before the revolution. And in very substantial quantities. In those years grain was, as they say now, the single crop (88.5 percent of the sown area) and one of the main items in Russian exports. Does that mean the country had a grain surplus? By no means. In 1911 30 million people were starving in Russia (one-fifth of the population), yet a record quantity of grain--13.5 million tons--was sold abroad (the market conditions were favorable!) Sad, but true.

Russia, as you probably know, was mainly a peasant country. Bread constituted the peasants' staple diet. In 1913, 200 kg was consumed per capita. In our times the diet has changed significantly: Much more livestock products and vegetables than before are consumed, and less bread--approximately 140 kg per year. Even in 1975, the year with the lowest harvest for nearly 100 years (the country suffered a severe drought that year), we had no shortage of grain for eating. That year, 140 million tons of grain were harvested--more than is needed to fully satisfy everywhere the population's demand for bread and other flour products.

Matters are more complex regarding livestock products. We need more of these than we produce at present. For this purpose, we must develop stockraising intensively and have sufficient fodder grain which is used to feed livestock. The optimum total requirement for grain for the country is 1 ton per person per year. We are steadily approaching this target. The rate of increase in our grain harvest considerably outstrips the population growth rate. However, as yet the need for grain--or more precisely for fodder grain--remains.

This shortage is directly associated with the transfer of our stockraising onto an industrial footing. It was not felt so acutely before. Thus, in 1960, having gathered only 125.5 million tons of grain, we exported 6.8 million tons, and imported only 200,000 tons. Even with the maximum present harvests (220-235 million tons a year) it is difficult for us to fully supply the needs of stockraising without imports since expenditure of grain on feeding livestock and poultry has exceeded 100 million tons a year. That is why our country buys grain from abroad. In 1978, for instance, we imported just over 14.3 million tons of grain from the United States; nearly 11 million tons of this was corn. In total, last year we bought grain worth more than R1,655 million abroad. At the same time, the USSR exported grain worth just over R140 million. But that grain was mainly "food" grain, not fodder grain.

You probably know, Mr (Mlynarskiy), that we have complex natural conditions--we gather two-thirds of our grain in the so-called risk farming zone where there is not enough moisture or warmth.

As specialists believe, the bioclimatic potential of the arable zone in the USSR is 2.2 times lower than in the United States and Western Europe. Our yields are also lower. If grain farming in our country today is compared with the way it was in the prerevolutionary years, substantial progress is apparent. The average grain-crop yield in the country has increased from 6.9 quintals per hectare in 1909-1913 to 14.7 quintals in 1971-1975 and has exceeded 16-17 quintals in certain more favorable years. In such regions as the Northern Caucasus, the southern Ukraine and the Crimea where farming conditions are also incomparably worse than in the United States and Western Europe, the average yield per hectare has for a long time been 30 quintals or more. This is somewhat less than in the most developed West European countries but more than in the United States.

The course we have adopted of the intensification of agriculture sets the goal of achieving a level which would make it possible to fully supply the country's requirements, irrespective of weather conditions.

HARVEST PROGRESS REPORTED IN N. KAZAKHSTAN, TULSKAYA OBLAST

Grain in Northern Kazakhstan

AU221057 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 21 Aug 79 AU

[Summary] In northern oblasts, the main granary of Kazakhstan, the harvest is gathering momentum. (?One-fourth) of the grain crop has already been mown at kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Irtysh Valley, Pavlodarskaya Oblast. Nearly a million hectares of grain have been laid in windrows in Kustanayskaya Oblast with Kazakhstan's largest area under grain, more than 4 million hectares; 200,000 hectares of grain crops have been mown in Turgayskaya Oblast, 156,000 hectares in Tselinogradskaya Oblast, 105,000 hectares in Kokchetavskaya Oblast and 40,000 hectares in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast. As the Kazakh Central Statistical Administration reported today, last week Kazakhstan's kolkhozes and sovkhozes mowed 2.6 million hectares of grain and bean crops, or significantly more than in the preceding 7 days. The area mown in Kazakhstan to date totals 7,853,000 hectares, or 28 percent of the total sown area. Some 72 percent of the area mown has been threshed. In northern, central and eastern Kazakhstan the portion threshed is significantly smaller.

Grain in Tulskaya Oblast

LD220044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] In Tulskaya Oblast the cultivators have harvested almost two-thirds of the grain crops. This is one-and-a-half times more than in the same period last year. Rye has been fully gathered in and threshed. Taking into consideration the peculiarities of this year's unstable weather, agricultural machine operators have combined separate harvesting with direct harvesting by combine.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON STATUS OF GRAIN HARVEST, WINTER CROPS

Harvest at Its Peak

LD240911 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Shock Days in the Harvest"]

[Text] The incessant roar of motors now hangs over the country's golden grainfields. [paragraph continues]

Combines, reapers and tractors are out in the fields everywhere and vehicles carrying grain speed along the roads to the elevators. The harvest is approaching its peak. Working in shock fashion, rural workers are fully determined to carry out the harvesting in a short time and fulfill the plans and targets for the sale of grain to the state.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 13 August grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises had been cut on 48.3 million hectares--39 percent of the sowings--and threshed over 41.9 million hectares, or 87 percent of the area cut. The increase in grain threshed during the week under review was more than 10.8 million hectares. This is the largest area during this year's harvest.

In order to gather in and preserve the harvest which has been grown, it is necessary to speed up the rate of grain harvesting and transportation. For this purpose it is important to make maximum use of the dry weather which has set in and to strive for the highest possible output from harvesting machinery.

That is how things are organized on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast where the mowing of the first million hectares is being completed. More and more combines are being transferred to the threshing here. Machine operators united in Ipatovskiy-style complexes are using machinery to full capacity. A.I. Panarin's link on the Frunze Sovkhoz produced 2,344 quintals of grain from the hoppers with four "Nivas" in a shift--considerably higher than the norm. This link is distinguished by its high threshing yields daily. Farms are not delaying the grain at the threshing floors but transporting it to the elevators on time. More than 100,000 tons of wheat, barley and other crops have already been sold to the state. High-speed work is being achieved by truck columns on the routes, thanks to the efficient servicing of transport and timely unloading at the elevators.

In the RSFSR the harvest front has moved to the North-West and Volga-Vyatka regions, the trans-Urals and Siberia. In the republic as a whole, grain and pulse crops have been cut on 26.7 million hectares--35 percent of the sowings--and threshed on 21.2 million hectares, or 78 percent of the area cut. The busy time of the harvest has arrived in the Non-Chernozem Zone where cutting has been carried out on 4.3 million hectares--one-fourth of the sowings. Here work could be speeded up by increasing the average daily yield for combines and reapers which remains low in a number of places--between 7 and 8 hectares. A large gap between cutting and threshing must not be permitted. In Kirovskaya Oblast and Mariyskaya ASSR the cuttings have not been gathered in from 50 percent of the cut area. In unsettled weather conditions this can lead to losses and a fall in the grain quality.

More and more new regions are embarking on the harvest in the east of the country. In Altayskiy Kray and Kemerovskaya Oblast 10 percent of the sowings have been cut. The competition between Tomskaya Oblast machine operators is led by the Glanov family link. With 3 combines the father and 2 sons have gathered in lodged rye from 500 hectares. The harvest is carried out on a unified flow system in the fields of Kurganskaya Oblast. After the mowing and threshing, specialized links of complexes gather the stubble remnants and carry out the plowing. After processing at the threshing floors, the grain is delivered to reception centers.

In Kazakhstan, the grain crops have been cut on 4.3 million hectares--17 percent of the sowings. Threshing has been carried out on 3.5 million hectares--83 percent of the area cut. The virgin lands--the republic's main granary--are embarking on the harvest. [paragraph continues]

In Kustanayskaya Oblast the machine operators of Borovskiy, Komsomolskiy and Fedorovskiy rayons have brought the machinery out into the fields. The flow of high-quality grain to the elevators is increasing. Envoys from the country's western regions and the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan--where the harvest is nearing an end--are coming to the assistance of the virgin lands working people. The republic must devote special attention to the efficient use of motor transport and the uninterrupted operation of the field-threshing floor-elevator conveyor. Most oblasts have introduced the team contract for truck drivers, hourly schedules for grain deliveries and the mechanized unloading of truck columns at the elevators. All this must promote the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the pledges for the sale of grain to the state.

More than 30,000 combines are now operating in the fields of Belorussia. Here grain crops have been cut on 1.5 million hectares--47 percent of the sowings--and threshed on 1.4 million hectares. Farms in Brestskaya, Minskaya and other oblasts are transporting the grain to reception centers. In Lithuania 15 percent of the grain and pulse sowings have been harvested, 10 percent in Latvia and 27 percent in Estonia.

Harvest work is drawing to a close in the Ukraine. Here grain crops have been cut on 12.9 million hectares--85 percent of the sowings. Nearly all the cuttings have been threshed. Farms in Khmelnitskaya and certain other oblasts are transporting the grain to the elevators on schedule. At the same time, grain transportation is not taking place at the necessary pitch everywhere, and in a number of places the grain is being collected from the threshing floors only slowly.

The corn plantations are increasingly busy. Ripe cobs for grain have been harvested from the first 1,000 hectares. On farms in Uzbekistan the yield exceeds 70 quintals per hectare. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR have harvested corn for silage from the first million hectares. Fiber flax has been pulled on 263,000 hectares in the country--24 percent of the sowings. This work is proceeding successfully on farms in the Ukraine and Belorussia. The digging of early potatoes continues. Good tuber yields are being gathered by leading collectives in Bryanskaya, Kaluzhskaya, and Vladimirskaya oblasts. Some 3.9 million tons of vegetables have been laid in--rather more than by the same time last year. Working people in the cotton, beet and sunflower plantations are gathering in the yield and preparing for the harvest.

In the RSFSR winter crops have been sown on the first 2.5 million hectares. The most important thing now is to complete the preparation of soil, seed and fertilizers more quickly in order to carry out the sowing in an organized way and to high standards on every farm. Soil for winter crops has largely been plowed in Voronezhskaya, Lipetskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts. This work remains to be carried out on half the area in the Volga-Vyatka and North-West regions and on a third of the area in the Central Region.

The summer field complex must operate in a particularly efficient rhythm in August. Therein lies the guarantee of success in the harvest, the transportation of grain and the creation of a reliable basis for next year's harvest.

Preparations for Winter Crop Sowing

LD231045 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Agronomist N. Osychkin agricultural review: "Time for Winter Crop Sowing"]

[Excerpt] Special attention must now be concentrated on a crucial area--preparation of the soil for winter crops. [paragraph continues]

This work has been carried out on almost 29 million hectares of land--70 percent of the planned area. In the Ukraine almost 10 million hectares of land have been tilled. Round-the-clock use of the tractor fleet has enabled farms in Rostovskaya, Voronezhskaya, Lipetskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts to practically finish plowing the soil for winter crops. Belgorodskaya Oblast has fulfilled 95 percent, Volgogradskaya oblast 88 percent, and Kalmytskaya ASSR 87 percent of the plan.

This urgent work must be conducted at an increasing pace. It is important to combine all existing farm tractors with plowing attachments into special detachments and teams, to provide them with an extensive range of work and to create all the conditions for highly productive labor by machine operators. Unfortunately, in a number of places this has not been done, as a result of which there is a lag in the preparation of the soil for winter crops. In the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, where in some regions the optimum time for sowing has already arrived, 58 percent of the land earmarked for winter crops has been tilled. Whereas in Ryazanskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts 80 percent of the soil area has been prepared; in Yaroslavskaya, Vladimirskaya, Gorkovskaya and Bryanskaya oblasts and in Chuvashskaya ASSR not even half the soil area has been plowed. Many farms there have still not managed to clear the land of previous crops and are proceeding only slowly with removing the traces of the after-harvest. A further delay between the harvesting and threshing and soil tilling could lead to drying of the soil, prolongation of sowing times and a reduction in the yield. That must be prevented.

In preparing the land for sowing the farms are applying organic and mineral fertilizers to the soil. Thus, in Tambovskaya Oblast 6 million tons of manure--a greater quantity than set by the plan--has already been plowed in. In the Kuban and in Stavropolskiy Kray the amount of organic fertilizers applied is greater than last year's level. At the same time, underestimation of the quantity of organic fertilizers needed to increase the yield of winter and other crops in some places must also be mentioned. Ulyanovskaya Oblast has fulfilled 52 percent, Penzenskaya Oblast 49 percent and Kurskaya Oblast 51 percent.

This year it is essential that not a single hectare of land is sown to winter crops without the simultaneous application of phosphate fertilizers in the rows. Enterprises in the chemical industry, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture and the Agrochemical Service are called upon in the shortest time to insure the supply of the requisite amount of fertilizers to kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and farm chiefs and specialists must insure their rational utilization.

The increasing winter crop area requires the creation of a full stock of high quality seeds and correct preparation of them for sowing on every farm. More than 5.7 million tons of seeds for winter crops--58 percent of the necessary quantity--had been laid on farms by the beginning of the second 5-day period in August. In the RSFSR sufficient seeds were laid in to sow half the planned area and one-fifth of the planned area in Belorussia.

MORE REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON COSMONAUTS' RETURN

First 'Physical Work'

LD231720 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 23, TASS--Correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from Baykonur Cosmodrome:

350 hours of physical exercises was the price paid by Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin for returning to earth from their long space flight without any serious complications. Their daily two-hour exercises on the veloergometer and on the running track were good training for their cardiovascular system. On the very first day, the doctors were satisfied to make the following entry in their logs: "thigh size in pre-flight norm, a considerable reduction in crus volume."

The satisfactory condition of leg muscles enabled doctors to include in the schedule of the cosmonauts' fourth day on earth the first physical work, the planting of a tree in the cosmonauts' alley. It is very hot now at the Cosmodrome with temperature never dropping below 30 degrees at noon. The cosmonauts were working in light training suits. The doctors who watched them saw no signs of any disturbance of motor coordination that was characteristic of the first post-flight days. The cosmonauts no longer feel any discomfort from staying in erect position for a long time.

This time the cosmonauts get accustomed to the earth's gravity pull two or three days earlier than usual. Anatoliy Beregovkin and Anatoliy Egorov, who are in charge of the flight's medical program, said that the main thing during the early period of readaption is to get a full picture (including a biochemical one) of the functioning of the cosmonauts' organism and to see how it is affected by individual physiological and psychological characteristics.

The medics also want to know whether the role of preventive measures, including pre-launch preparation and physical exercises in orbit, increases with an extension of the flight's duration.

Despite favourable preliminary results of the medical program of the longest ever space flight, Egorov said doctors are still to find answers to many questions. During their half-a-year orbital flight the cosmonauts never complained about malaise although even on earth very few people manage to live at least without a light cold in the head during such a long period. The doctors are to find out the reason for such a phenomenon: Whether it lies in a happy choice of candidates or in the specific moral and physical conditions of their work in outer space. The cosmonauts themselves believe that the flight's duration could be increased.

Of course, there is still a great deal to be done to improve working and living conditions in orbit. It is necessary, for instance, to pay special attention to improving conditions for sleep, the doctors say. The sport facilities in orbit, which were found to play a decisive part in preparing cosmonauts for return to the earth, need to be reorganized. In the long run it will be possible, perhaps, to turn the veloergometer into a real track bycicle so that cosmonauts could make circular runs inside a spacious cylinder. This it will be possible to stimulate, if only insignificantly, a gravitation effect on the cosmonauts' organism, an effect that is badly needed by space travellers.

Training Director Comments

LD232243 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 23, TASS--The Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, who have spent 175 days on the orbital Salyut-6 scientific station, have coped very well with everything envisaged in their difficult programme and with some other jobs that were not included in it, a correspondent of the newspaper VOZHDUSHNY TRANSPORT (AIR TRANSPORT) was told by Gen Vladimir Shatalov, their training director. The cosmonauts demonstrated not only high standards of professional skill, but exceptional ingenuity and initiative. The Salyut-6 station is in good shape and continues to function automatically.

After their return to the earth last Sunday, the cosmonauts are feeling rather well, the general said. It was expected that the entire complex of prophylactical measures would allow them to endure the flight just as well as their precursors--Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov who remained in outer space for 140 days. These expectations proved correct. For instance, Valeriy Ryumin walked about 800 metres on the very next day after the landing. Vladimir Lyakhov lost five and a half kilograms in weight, while the flight-engineer has even gained slightly in weight.

Vladimir Shatalov noted that the cosmonauts carried out extensive repair and restoration work on the orbit. The flight began with repair work on the combined power unit, and was rounded off by a unique operation to move away from the station the radio-telescope antenna which got caught on to the power plantcompartment. The ten-metre structure was "dragging" behind the station. This job required exit into outer space not envisaged by the programme.

The scope of the cosmonauts' training for space flights will be further expanded, the general said. The cosmonauts must be given a chance to take part not only in the jobs linked with the testing of space equipment, but also in earlier jobs, too, for instance in the assembly of different systems. This will allow them to use the accumulated experience in real space flights. Such know-how is necessary in long flights.

MEDICAL SCIENCE TO BE DEVELOPED IN SIBERIA, FAR EAST

LD231525 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have considered the question of the further development of medical science in the region of Siberia and the Far East. The adopted decisions note the particular importance of the solution of this problem for the broad-scale development of the region where, in accordance with the directives of the 25th CPSU Congress, enormous work is getting underway for the comprehensive development of the natural riches.

RYABOV WRITES ON ROLE OF SCIENCE IN ECONOMY

LD231057 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 August 1979 publishes on page 2 under the heading "Core of the Plan" a 2,000-word article by Ya. Ryabov, first deputy chairman of USSR Gosplan, on the further improvement of economic management in the light of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality" and in particular on the role of the accelerated implementation of scientific and technical discoveries and developments in improving planning. Ryabov notes that "some scientific and technical programs are poorly implemented" because "the advantages of targeted-program planning are not fully used" and that "in a number of cases ministry, department, association and enterprise leaders underestimate the significance of new equipment and are not greatly concerned for its creation and introduction." He goes on to note that in some cases scientists and designers produce "expensive and insufficiently productive equipment" and argues that with the rise in the cost of raw material and fuel it is necessary to "rethink economic and manufacturing methods and directions in resolving a number of very important national economic problems." Finally, Ryabov emphasizes the importance of insuring the plan's balanced nature, which "is most frequently violated because some enterprises underfulfill state targets."

BRIEFS

PACIFIC OCEAN RESEARCH--Vladivostok, August 23, TASS--The research vessel of the USSR Academy of the Sciences Dmitriy Mendeleyev has begun explorations in the Pacific. The expedition aboard the vessel are to explore the ocean floor in the area between the Hawaii and the American continents. Geophysical survey will help them obtain more accurate information on the geological structure and relief of the ocean floor. Problems relating to the process of continent formation are also to be studied during the expedition. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD]

POLITICAL CHIEF WRITES ON COMBAT READINESS OF AIR FORCE

LD231537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Article by Col Gen Avn I. Moroz, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Force Political Directorate: "The Motherland's Combat Wings"]

[Excerpts] In the strenuous rhythem of everyday working life our people and their armed defenders are persistently implementing the historic designs of the 25th CPSU Congress. They are waging a tireless struggle to successfully fulfill the targets of the 4th year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The persistent and purposeful foreign policy activity of the Communist Party and Soviet state is evoking a feeling of deep satisfaction among the working people. Thanks to the consistent efforts of our motherland and the socialist community countries, the relaxation of international tension is now an objective reality. All this is undoubtedly the result of the increased economic, political, scientific and technical potential of the land of the soviets, the strengthening of its defense capability and the enhancement of its international prestige.

The servicemen of the armed forces and our military airmen unanimously approve and support the CPSU's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy and express feelings of ardent gratitude to its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for their indefatigable activity to strengthen peace and international security.

It is in an atmosphere of political and labor enthusiasm that the Soviet people and servicemen of the army, air force and navy are greeting the traditional, patriotic holiday of all the people--USSR Air Fleet Day.

The combat experience acquired by the veterans of the air battles for our motherland's honor, freedom and independence is a truly priceless asset. It is an inexhaustible source for the moral-political and combat tempering the modes and methods of aircraft combat operations while taking modern requirements into account.

The complexion of our military aviation has changed beyond recognition in the postwar period thanks to the unremitting concern of the Communist Party and Soviet Government and the persistent labor of scientists, designers, engineers, technicians and workers. Air force units, air defense forces, aviation units and naval aviation units are being equipped with increasingly sophisticated combat systems and modern flight control and servicing facilities.

The flight personnel are already successfully mastering the third generation of jet aircraft which possess high tactical and technical characteristics. This considerably broadens the range of tasks which aircraft are capable of tackling in modern warfare. The level of technical equipment of all types and categories of variation and the level of professional skill of their personnel accord fully with the interests of reliably insuring the inviolability of our motherland's air borders and repelling attacks by any aggressor.

Summer combat training is at present at its height in aviation units. This is a time when the socialist competition mounted in the air force under the motto "Vigilantly guard the gains of socialism and enhance combat readiness and the level of military skill in every way" is at its peak. At this time of intensive flying work, chief emphasis is being placed on mastering complex aviation systems, practicing tactical modes and methods of their application in combat and training pilots, navigators and aircrews to mount bold and resolute combat operations. [paragraph continues]

The meaning and content of air training consist in insuring that each pilot and navigator knows how to fulfill the most complex flight assignments with the maximum efficency, to hit targets in the air and on the ground without fail on the first attack and to do battle successfully against a technically strong and perfidious adversary.

In the struggle to consolidate and unswervingly enhance the combat readiness of aviation units, party-political work has a big role to play. This is a special kind of weapon. It never ages. Party-political work embraces all spheres of personnel's life and activity, actively influences Soviet servicemen's minds and hearts, rallies them around the CPSU and mobilizes them for the successful solution of the task confronting them.

By implementing a scientific, comprehensive approach to political education work, the commanders, political organizers and party organizations insure the further growth of the ideological tempering and political activeness of all servicemen. On the basis of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" ideological life in air force units, institutions and military training establishments has been elevated to a new and even higher level. It is aimed at improving airmen's moral-political, combat and psychological training and enhancing their sense of personal responsibility for the fulfillment of their duty as servicemen.

Service in the air force is a constant test of courage, will and flying skill. Each flight requires of the pilot great knowledge, skill, know-how and tremendous concentration and precision in controlling complex aviation systems. Even during peacetime training Soviet military airmen are augmenting the glorious combat traditions of the frontline fliers.

Soviet people can have firm confidence that the military airmen, in a single combat formation with all the servicemen of the armed forces, will continue to guard the motherland's peace vigilantly and secure socialism's great gains.